PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,407—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1905, PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BRANCH OF THE

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11th Feb. | ARCADIA | 6603 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 18th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | | |
| 25th " | PERSIA | 7951 | BRITANNIA | 6526 |
| 4th Mar. | MACEDONIA | 10512 | | |
| 11th " | ARCADIA | 6603 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 18th " | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 25th " | PENINSULAR | 6294 | OCEANA | 6610 |
| 1st April | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 8th " | ARCADIA | 6603 | MARMORA | 10500 |
| 15th " | EGYPT | 7911 | | |
| 22nd " | PENINSULAR | 6294 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 29th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | | |
| 6th May | ARCADIA | 6603 | MOLDAVIA | 9500 |
| 13th " | MACEDONIA | 10512 | | |
| 20th " | PENINSULAR | 6294 | VICTORIA | 6522 |
| 27th " | ARABIA | 7903 | | |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVERRIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,630 | Fiaschi | 23rd Feb 1905. |
| YARRA | 4,255 | Seliier | 23rd March 1905. |
| NERA | 5,307 | Chevalier | 20th April 1905. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| SYDNEY | 4,255 | X | 3rd March 1905. |
| ARMANA BEHIE | 6,635 | Guionnet | 31st March " |

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road Bombay.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 9th February, 1905.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. BALDUINO | 4,580 | O. Canepa | 15th Feb. 1905. |
| R. RUBATTINO | 4,580 | M. Saporiti | 15th Mar. 1905. |
| D. BALDUINO | 4,580 | O. Canepa | 15th Apr. 1905. |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single tickets | Rs. 606 | Rs. 320 | Rs. 161 |
| Return tickets available 2 years | " 900 | " 535 | |

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 695. Special Rates for Missionaries.
Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break the journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| ISCHIA | 6,000 | D. Maganzini | 17th Feb. 1905. |
| CAPRI | 6,000 | G. Belcito | 17th Mar. 1905. |
| ISCHIA | 6,000 | D. Maganzini | 17th Apr. 1905. |

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.
F. OROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 10th February, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 10th February, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.
S. S. "DWARKA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th February, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "LANDAURA," 2,000 tons, on SUNDAY, the 12th February, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR MORMUGAO, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "BULIMBA," 3,000 tons, on or about 10th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "WARDHA," 2,800 tons, on or about 17th February.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 9th February, 1905.

## KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX G. | Ghezzo | 4,194 | 1st March 1905. |
| IMPERATOR | F. Mosca | 4,119 | 1st Apr. 1905. |
| IMPERATRIX G. | Ghezzo | 4,194 | 1st May 1905. |
| IMPERATOR | F. Mosca | 4,119 | 1st June 1905. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| *† CHINA | S. Tomanovich | 6,000 | 5th Mar. 1905 |
| AUSTRIA | R. Colledani | 7,588 | 20th Mar. 1905 |
| † PERSIA | P. Creglietto | 5,895 | 5th Apr. 1905, |
| SILESIA | L. de Stabile | 5,159 | 20th " " |
| *† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | T. Rasevich | 4,766 | 27th " " |
| *† TRIESTE | Capt. D. Mistrorigo | 5,095 | 9th June 1905. |

† Will call at Suez. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 300.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issue Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE | D. Mistrorigo | 5,095 | 28th Feb, 1905. |

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

| Steamers. | Tons. | Capt. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. S. REICHSTAG | 2085 | Ible | 23rd Feb. 1905. |
| S. S. BUNDESRATH | 2086 | Ahrens | 13th March 1905 |
| S. S. SOMALI | 2655 | Volkertsen | 23rd March 1905 |

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent,
4, Medows Street, Bombay, 8th January, 1905.

## WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

## A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT, SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

IMPORTERS OF

ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GRECIAN, TURKISH, PROVISION OILMANSTORES

of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.

ANCHOVIES FILETS AND ANTIPASTE
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins, SAUSAGES MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE.
OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."
PRICES VERY MODERATE. A TRIAL SOLICITED

## CIGARETTES

MADE FROM

## FINEST VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| HUMMING BIRD "SPECIALS" in Tins of 50 | At Rs. | 5-10 p.M. |
| HUMMING BIRDS, in Packets of 10 | " | 5-0 " |
| BUTCHAS, in Packets of 10 | " | 3-8 " |

We guarantee the Cigarettes to be FREE from any ADMIXTURES, and can recommend them to all Smokers of VIRGINIA CIGARETTES as comparing most favourably with Cigarettes costing double the above Prices.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION
to Bona-fide Purchasers.
TO BE HAD
of all Respectable Dealers, and
WHOLESALE OF
THE MANUFACTURERS.

## McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

AGENTS WANTED

LIBERAL COMMISSION GIVEN.

ADVERTISING MATTER FREE.

## THE ITALIAN STORES.

## C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose.
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.
MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.
WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, White and Red.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

## FLAT WATCHES

THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made. In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.

Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.

VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
TIMED AND GUARANTEED.
OF CAREFUL FINISH AND
PERFECT TIME KEEPERS.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case | 225 |
| Silver do. do. | 40 |
| Polished Gun Metal | 35 |

## MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

## A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BED-ROOM has a BATH-ROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

## CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.
RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINNING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.
F. A. BOSCOLO, Proprietor.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

## ICE PUDDINGS

SERVED DAILY

FROM 5 P. M.
AT

## MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

## GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| 30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay | 11 | 14 |
| 3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P Post | 3 | 0 |
| 6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do. | 5 | 10 |

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

## M. D. URABIN,

GLASS WORKS.
GABLONZ a N. BOHEMIA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

GLASS BANGLES, TUMBLERS, PRISMS, SALT-STANDS, KNIFE-RESTS, IMITATIONS OF CORAL BEADS AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

Well introduced and well situated AGENTS WANTED all over India.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

POLO.—MEASURING for I. P. A. CERTIFICATES, 10-45 A.M. BOMBAY STABLE CO., SUNDAY, 12th. CERTIFICATES for the HORSE SHOW at Same time and Place.

D. N. GRAHAM,
Honorary Secretary. Polo.

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1ST. BATTN. B. B. & C. I. R. VOL. RIFLES.

THE ANNUAL SERGEANT'S BALL has been FIXED to take place in the TOWN HALL, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 24th February 1905.

TICKETS (Rs. 10 each) to admit one Gentleman and two Ladies may be had from

MR. J. CAMERON, B. B. & C. I. R., Parel.
" H. B. MAYES, Ditto Parel.
" W. RAMSAY, Ditto Bandora,
And Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Fort.

E. W. STANLEY,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

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NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.)

THE ACTING AGENT Bengal and North Western Railway Gradient is prepared to receive Tenders up to noon of the 15th MARCH, 1905, for the SUPPLY of OILS, from 1st April, 1905 to 31st March, 1906.

Form of Tender at Rs. 5 each giving full particulars can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. DICK,
Storekeeper, B. N. W. R.

Samastipur, 27th January, 1905.

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NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY situate in Apollo Street, Bruce Lane, Tamarind Street, Hummum Street and Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, known as SIRDAR'S GUNJ and the OLD SECRETARIAT, formerly the property of the late NAWAB SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C. I. E., and purchased in February, 1886, by him from Government and now consisting of five very substantial buildings covering an area of 12,129 square yards, as follows :—

1. KARNAL CASTLE (Old Secretariat Building) Apollo and Hummum Streets, together with 812 sq. yards of vacant land. The building comprises ground floor used as offices with two floors above also occupied as offices.

2. SIRDARS PALACE, Apollo and Bruce Streets together with 1928 sq. yards of vacant land. The building was erected in about 1892 and comprises four floors. The ground floor is used for shops and offices and 3 floors above are used for offices and residential quarters.

3. SHAMS MANZIL, Hummam—Dean Streets. The building was erected in 1893 and comprises ground floor used for shops and offices with two floors above occupied as offices and chambers.

4. JAHAMAHAL Dean and Tamarind Streets together with 757 sq. yards of vacant land. The building which was erected in 1893, comprises ground floor used as offices and two upper Stories used as offices and chambers.

5. KADIR MAKAN Tamarind and Bruce Streets, together with 932 sq. yards of vacant land. The building was erected in 1891 and comprises two stories namely a ground floor and 1st floor used as shops and offices.

6. PLOT of vacant land 800 sq. yards in area having a frontage of 120 yards on Bruce Street.

The Sole Executor of the late Nawab Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadur, C. I. E., is prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the above either as a whole or in the lots set out above.

Further particulars as to rental outgoings, etc., and orders for inspection can be obtained on application from the Sirdar Diler Jungs Agency, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Offers should be sent in to the Sole Executor or to Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN and Co., 30, Esplanade Road, Bombay, Solicitors, for the Executor. In the event of any offer or offers being accepted such acceptance will be subject to the provision that a formal contract for sale and purchase with all necessary provisions as to title completion, etc., shall be entered into.—Dated this 6th day of February, 1905.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO.,
Solicitors to to the Sole Executor of the Estate of the late
NAWAB SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C. I. E.

---

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION).

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF OILS : CASTOR, COCOANUT, LINSEED RAW AND DOUBLE BOILED, KEROSINE MINERAL, CYLINDER, WASTE COTTON AND CLOTH DRILL BLUE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. on Wednesday, the 1st March, 1905, for the supply of the above OILS and WASTE COTTON, etc., during the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1905.

2. Tender forms of the above, stating particulars of the approximate quantities and description of oils, and waste cotton, etc., required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be described with headings as above and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes or Government Promissory notes will be received as deposits and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of the "Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay.
1st February, 1905.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR CUTTING AND SEWING CHARGES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, 1905, for the above work in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of 12 months commencing from 1st day of April, 1905.

2. Tenders must be made on the Company's Printed Forms which can be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of Rs. 200 (two hundred) should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes or Government Promissory notes will be received as deposits and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of the "Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order."

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 1st February, 1905.

---

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

---

TO MARINE ENGINEERS.

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
59 Bridge St., Glasgow.
PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M.I.E.S.,
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS who intend competing for BOARD of TRADE CERTIFICATES can be supplied with the following, on remitting £ 1-5-0 to above address :

1 Complete set Arithmetical Papers and Solutions,
" " Drawing Cards with "Instructions"
and "Statements."
Copy "Elementary Questions and Answers,"
" "Verbal Notes and Sketches."

Part of the above money will be allowed to those, who on their home, join out classes previous to going up for Examination.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FITZGERALD BROS.' CIRCUS
AND MENAGERIE OF
HIGHLY EDUCATED ANIMALS.

THE GREATEST CIRCUS ORGANIZATION EVER HAVING VISITED THE EAST.

LOCATION : CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

COMMENCING
SATURDAY, FEB, 11TH.

The following Artists have been specially engaged from Europe and America for this Fitzgerald Bros. first Eastern tour :—

MANZONI
And his Wonderful Troupe of Educated DOGS.
THE CYCLE WHIZ
On the Tea Cup Track by 4 Intrepid Riders.
Miss KATIE MONTGOMERY,
The daring bareback rider.
Miss FLORRIE MILNER, the revolving globe.
LA BELLE ROSE, Transformation Dancer,
Mdlle. MILLIE DAGMAR, Haute Ecole Rider,
WALHALLA & FAUST the musical wonders.
THE 3 TYLERS, Sensational Risley Performers.
LITTLE BERTIE & WALDROR,
Ariel trapize artists,
CARDELLO & SHAND, the bounding Jockeys,
THE WALHALLAS, Continental Clown.
The great Troupe of black Hungarian Horses introduced by Mr. Montgomery.
THE HIGH JUMPING HORSES.
New Haven (Record Bandingo Show, 1903, 6-11)
STOCKMAN & CADET,

THE GREATEST WILD ANIMAL ACTS IN THE WORLD.
From Carl Hagenbeck's, Hamburg.

THE MARVELLOUS LION AND ELEPHANT ACT.
The Perfection of Animal Training.

After doing several sensational tricks this act finishes by the Elephant mounting a tricycle with the Lion on his back and peddling several times round the ring.

THE WONDERFUL TIGER AND HORSE PERFORMANCE.
The only TIGER riding a Jockey act.

THE COMIC ELEPHANT AND PONY.

These acts take place in a specially constructed ring 40 feet diameter with iron bars 18 feet high introduced by HERR ERNST ZAPF.

The above Artists will appear in conjunction with the great Circus Company of Riders, Leapers, Acrobats, Artiests, Clowns, Dumnies, Pedroes, etc., etc.

The splendid Orchestra conducted by the renowned Cornet Soloist
HERR VON DER MENDEN.

| PRICES. | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|
| Boxes, 6 seats | 24 | 0 |
| Single seats in Boxes and front Circle... | 4 | 0 |
| Chairs on raised platform | 3 | 0 |
| 2nd Chairs | 2 | 0 |
| Stalls | 1 | 0 |
| Gallery, natives only | 0 | 8 |

Box Office at :—SOUNDY & Co.
Where Plan is now on view.
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Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

---

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

One incubator, one telescope, writing table copying press, etc,

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good condition.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order,
1 Bay Arab quiet in harness.
1 Grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 10th February, 1905.

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF ONE CASE DAMAGED FLOWERED SILK.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th Inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the Insurance Office concerned—

1 case 35 pieces flowered silk crape, damaged by water.

---

On SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Road, Mazagon, next to the Police Station near the Tram Terminus, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, mahogany, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, English made full size slate billiard table by Thurston, with balls, cues, gas lamp, etc., real Chubb's safe 23 by 22 by 21 inches on teak stand cottage piano, by Soanly, music clock under dome glassware and crockery plated ware plated centre pieces richtable ornaments, Gramaphone with 116 records in good order, English-made double C spring rubber tyred victoria by Holland and Holland office shigram handsome fast trotting bay walr mare 15-1-9 year old, snaffle mouth, very quiet to drive and ride full of work harness, aviary, garden iron fountain, iron garden pots, etc. the property of the late Framjee Cowasjee Limjee Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The carriages and mare will be sold at 3 p m.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece goods, and the following:

Furniture, such as tables, easy and light chairs, iron boards mirror door wardrobe chest-of-drawers, dressing, wash-hand and writing tables, Chubb's safe on stand.

1 D B B L C and Gun, 2 S B Guns 1 Manchester rifle, sword, etc.

1 cartridge codak camera 5 by 4 with lens,
1 sandlewood carved cabinet.

AT 2 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 strong-built vis-a-vis,
1 French-polished office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which my be offered.

---

AUCTION SALE of the MACHINERY, etc., of the Empire Steam Laundry, Bleaching and Dyeing Co., Ld., in Liquidation at Arthur Road, near Jacob Circle next to Hindustan Mill.

Under instructions from the Official Liquidator, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst, at 2 p.m. the whole of the machinery, tools, and implements, and office furniture of the above Company, consisting of 10 H.-P. engine, 10 H.-P. boiler washers, rollers, ironers, dampeners, drying room, wash-room indicators iron and woolen hauks, polishing irons, 2 laundry waggons tables, chairs, writing tables, cupboards, stationery, copying press, &c.

The above is now on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 10th February 1905.

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ASSISTANT RESIDENT MISTRESS WANTED for the Indo-British Institution, Bombay, Church of England, Rs. 30 with Board Residence. Apply with Testimonials to THE HON. SECRETARY.

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REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener, 18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

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| Calcutta | Kwala Lumpor | Saigon |
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Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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Manager.

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PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

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The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,

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R. NICOLL,
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Esplanade, Road Bombay

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| Half-yearly | " 29 | Half-yearly | " 32 |
| Quarterly | " 16 | Quarterly | " 18 |
| Monthly | " 6 | Monthly | " 6-6 |

These Up-Country Rates include Postage.

SINGLE COPY.....As. 1.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 2 and Rs. 3.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS :—

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 1 |
| Second do. | " 0-8 |
| Third do. | " 0-6 |
| Fourth and succeeding Insertions | As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement consisted as less than 10 lines. |

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The rate of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | Re. 1-0 |
| Each succeeding line | " 0-4 |

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.—EACH—TWO RUPEES

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | As. 8 per line |
| Second do | " 4 |
| Third do | " 2 |

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

---

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-W

## WOUNDS AND SORES.

# HARVEY'S RED LOTION.

(HARVEY'S WATTS' RED LOTION).

FOR CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ABRASIONS, BROKEN KNEES, &c.

HARVEY'S RED LOTION is a perfect Healing Wash, comprising all the properties necessary for the healthy and rapid repair of injured tissues, and being absolutely non-poisonous and harmless, no danger need be feared in applying it to wounds, no matter how severe, in any animal or bird.

HARVEY'S RED LOTION is attended with success in the treatment of Grease, Cracked Heels, Sallenders, Thrush, Speedy Cuts, Harness Chafes, and Brushing Marks; Hacks or Sores on the Teats of Milch Cows, and Wounds and Abrasions of all kinds of Horses, Cattle, Dogs, and all animals. Per Bottle Rs. 1-14.

SOLE AGENTS :—**THOMSON & TAYLOR,**

BOMBAY, POONA, & KIRKEE.

WONDERFULLY EFFECTIVE NEW REMEDIES.

TATE'S GOLDEN TONIC The great Nerve Invigorator, Rs 2 per bottle.

Dr FERDINAND'S PULMONIA The best and safest medicine ever known for coughs, colds and all affections of the chest and lungs, Rs 1-8 per bottle.

St LUKE'S MIRACULOUS EMBROCATION The great Remedy for pain, Re 1 per bottle.

ACORIDINE The Infallable indigestion cure, Rs 1-4 per bottle.

FEBRILINE The reliable remedy for all kinds of Fevers, Re 1 per 6 oz bottle.

GILL'S BLOOD DEPURATIVE A powerful remedy for removing from the blood those humours which disturb and vitiate the system, Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

SOLE PROPRIETOR :

**BEYNON & CO.,**

CHEMISTS, WINE MERCHANTS, AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS, &c., &c.,

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

**J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.**

60, TAMARIND LANE.


## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("The Bombay Government Gazette," February 9.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Vinayak Ganesh Gadkari Fifth Grade Depy Asst Political Agent Kathiawar is granted privilege leave for two months and sixteen days from the 9th March or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Panachand Jeychand Mehta B A t act as Depy Asst Political Agent Kathiawar during the absence on leave of Mr Vinayak Ganesh Gadkari or pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to in est Mr Jolt Nathu Aval Karkun of the Vav Thana in the Palanpur Agency with the powers of a Third Class Magte.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Major H G Carnegy to be Asst to the Agent to the Govr Kathiawar with effect from the date on which his appointment as Tutor to the Nawa'zada of Junagad terminates.

Capt F S C Thompson I M S has been appointed to be Residency Surgeon Baroda in addition to his other duties with effect from the 1st Feby.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept is republished for genl information.

With reference to Notification No 1472-E C dated the 5th August 1904 Mr W I Fee Consul for the United States of America at Bomb y re umed charge of his office on the 16th Jan. 1905.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature Bombay viz Mr K F Modi B A L L B Depy Registrar and Sealer High Court Appellate Side to pointed to act as Asst Commr for taking accounts and Asst Taxing Officer until further orders :—Mr Vinayak Vithal Ullak Asst Registrar High Court Appellate Side and Superintendent of the Bench Court Press to act as Deputy Registrar and Sealer High Court Appellate Side. Mr Phiroz Beheramji Malbari Barrister-at-Law Senior Judge's Clerk and Commr for taking Affidavits to act as Asst Registrar High Court Appellate Side and Supt of the High Court Press.

Mr Laxman Hagaji Goge Mahalkari petha Parola in the district of Khandesh is appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magte of the Second Class in that district.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 the Govr in Council is pleased to confer upon Major J R Hill 120th Rajputana I fy all the powers conferred by the said Code on a Magte of the first class in regard to cases generally in the local area included within the limits of that portion of the B B and C I Ry and of the premises thereof which lies between and includes the Palej Ry station and the Adas River.

Govt Notification No 367 dated the 11th July 1904 so far as it relates to the appointment of Mr C W A Turner I C S, to be a Magte of the third class is cancelled.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H Wadham Asst Collector of Salt Revenue Bombay has been allowed by His Majesty's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 clause 3 paragraph 6 of the Cotton Duties Act 1896 II of 1896 the Govr in Council is pleased to authorise Mr J D F Engel first Inspector of Factories to perform within the districts of Poona Khandesh and Sholapur the duties described in section 16 and 29 of the said Act.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G R Duxbury on return to duty to be Divisional Forest Officer Satara vice Mr H W Key proceeding on leave.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act 1872 I hereby solemnize marriages is hereby granted to the Reverend D L Miller of the Dunker Brethren Mission.

The Reverend M C Sanders Chaplain of Karachi is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for one year and nine months from the 23rd Feb, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H E McDougall M A Oxon to be Professor of English and History Elphinstone College continuing to hold his present appointment in the Law College Until the end of the current term

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A L Covernton M A Oxon to be Inspector of European Schools in the Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces with effect from 16th April 1905.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr L W Hartley Presidency Inspector of Factories has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of Govt Notification No E-198 dated 21st Jan. 1905 Mr R M Mackenzie L C E Assist Engineer 1st Grade is appointed to act as Executive Engineer Bijapur and Mr K K Desai B Sc L C E Assist Engineer 1st Grade who is at present in charge of that district is appointed to act as Executive Engineer Kanara vice Mr G V Gayatonde L C E Executive Engineer 1st Grade proceeding on privilege leave or until further orders.


BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.


## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Filippo Artelli, 3782 tons, Captain A E Radonicio, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, 21st January in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lawada, 2124 tons, Captain C E Hodgson, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Calcutta via Cochin with a general cargo.

THE steamer Islanda, 3360 tons, Captain H J Brooks, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain J C Kirkham, sailed yesterday for Colombo via Malabar Coast with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Landaura, 2156 tons, Captain J Farquharson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoa Bay, via Zanzibar and Mombasa, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr W Walker two Misses Walker, Mr R C Dubash, Mr Soorkhai, five natives and 120 deck.

### ARRIVALS.

| Feb. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Lawada s..... | Hodson ..... | Calcutta, Jan 27 |
| 8 | Landaura s..... | Farquharson. | Delagoa Bay, Jan 13 |
| 9 | Filippo Artelli s ... | Radonicie ... | Trieste, Jan 21 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Feb. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Britannia s..... | Campbell..... | Marseilles |
| | Prome s ..... | McKay..... | Karachi |
| | Kasara s ..... | Kirkham .. | Colombo, |
| | Islanda s ..... | Brooks ..... | Calcutta, &c |

The steamer Filippo Artelli, for Trieste and Venice began to load yesterday.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Co's steamer Clan Farquhar, arrived in London on the morning of the 8th instant.

The Clan Line Co's steamer Mackinnon arrived at Suez on the evening of the 7th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Ismalia, left London on the evening of the 7th instant.

ADEN, FEB. 8.

The P and O Co's steamer Egypt, with the homeward Mails of the 4th instant arrived here at 7 p.m. to-day.

SUEZ, FEB. 9.

The P and O Co's steamer Persia, with the outward Mails of the 3rd February left here at 10 a.m. to-day.

HONGKONG, FEB. 9.

The P and O Co's steamer Pekin, from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the morning of the 9th February.

The German East Africa Line steamer Bundesrath, arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 9th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Den of Airlie s—200 bales cotton 3000 cwt castorseed and 3560 cwts mowrasseed Ralli Bros

FOR HAVRE.

Den of Airlie s—4 ports rosa oil M A Patheria.

FOR NAPLES

Deo Baldumo s—647 cwts castorseed Societa Colomaie Italiana

FOR HULL.

Morocco s—4700 cwts castorseed and 15680 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros; 1501 cwts myrabolams P Jethabhoy; 1010 cwts myrabolams W Becher

FOR LEGHORN.

Deo Balduino s—342 cwts linseed Ralli Bros

FOR GENOA.

Deo Balduino s— bale cotton Vulkart Bros; 1000 cwts myrabolams Societa Colomaie Italiana

FOR KOBE.

Tientsin s—1150 bales cotton Gaddam and Co; 10 cases cochineals Manockjee, Poonjiajee and Sons; 600 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Tientsin s—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ischia s—200 bales twist R S N Tatali and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—5 cases iron water p M H Shirazi 475 bales twist Tata and Co; 125 cwts fish manure and 125 cwts olibanum A Chaha and Co; 25 bales twist Talati and Co; 20 cwts sharkens A Chagia and Co; 51 cwts copiaie P F Talati

Tientsin s—15 cwts currco 22 cwts aloes and 9 cwts Senna leaves Ruttonjee Jewanjee 134 bales cotton M M Essabhoy 3 cwts shark fins G H B Somji

### BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE A. D. C, COMMANDING Bo. L. H.

Bombay, February 10, 1905.

1. There will be shooting for the monthly Challenge Cup and class firing at Santa Cruz on Saturday afternoon next the 11th instant from 3-0 p.m.

2 The Squadron will parada at the Riding School on Tuesday morning next the 14th instant at 7 a m.

Dress—Plain clothes.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Ag. Adjt.
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Camp Santa Cruz, February 10, 1905.

1 The annual inspection of the Corps will take place on Saturday next the 11th instant, at 4-15 p m at Santa Cruz.

Dress—Review order Khaki Bandoliers and Putties to be worn.

(1) Every member who is not on leave is required by the Volunteer Regulations to be present or to furnish a medical certificate. Leave will only be granted for good cause shown.

(2) The Commanding Officer trusts that officers Commanding Companies will endeavour to get every available member of their Company to attend this parade.

(3) Ammunition boots must be worn by all members (except Officers and Cyclists).

2. There will be Commanding Officer's parade daily during the week at 6-30 a. m and 5 30 p m at Santa Cruz.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki.

3. Members are requested to avail themselves of the train leaving Colaba at 4 p.m. Bombay Time daily.

(Special arrangements have been made to run the train from Bandra to Santa Cruz).

4. Detail—Orderi Officer for Friday.—Major D J Sharp, V D and Lieut T H Potts.

Battn. Orderly Sergt, for Friday—Sergt H Robinson.

Battn. Orderl Corpl. for Friday—Corpl S Leao.

5. Male 1X, Cadets will be competed for on the 16th instant.

6. The following promotions will take effect in "H" Company from this date—

Corpl G Ablitt to be Sergt
Lce Corpl W Hallows to be Sergt
Lce Corpl G Cowper to be Lce Sergt } To complete establishment.
Lce Corpl H Butterfield to be Corpl
Cadet R Hearne to be Lce Corpl
Cadet H Callaghan to be Lce Corpl

7. The following promotion will take effect in "I" Company from this date;—

Lce Corpl N Essai to be Corpl to complete establishment.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, February 10, 1905.

1. The Corps will parade to-morrow Saturday at 4 p.m. at the B V A Club and proceed to Colaba to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice.

Members are requested to make a point of attending this parade.

Members who cannot parade at the club may proceed direct to Colaba.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Putties not to be worn.

2. The following members having joined have been taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No 3 Coy,

No 1005 Gr Charles Elliot and No 1008 Gr Albert Swann.

3. The next spoon shoot will take place at Santa Cruz on the 12th instant Ranges 200 and 300 yards.

The score at 300 yards counting for club Blend Cup.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Actg. B. V A.

NOTICE.

It having been notified that owing to an Epidemic of infectious disease, the camp cannot be held at Colaba, The Commandant regretfully has to announce that it is impossible to hold a camp at all this year. Every effort will be made to enable men to render themselves efficient and to carry out the service practice and the Corps Competitions at the convenience of Companies. The faces at Colaba North and Cross Island are at the disposal of wheal cup teams any night by notifying this office in time to communicate with the R A authorities. The C O hopes that every man of the B V A will do his utmost to overcome the difficulties thus we expectedly thrown in his way towards coming an efficient this year.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEB. 8.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols .....
3 do. Rentes .....
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan .....
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper .....
} Not received mutilated.

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 23 1-4 = unchanged
2 months hence ..... 27 7-8 = do
Spot in New York ..... 61 1-2 = do

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·17 1-2 = + 1-2
Berlin ..... 20·18 3-4 = — 1-4
New York Demand ..... 4·87 7-8 = unchanged

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 per cent = do
3 months' sight Bank Bills 2 1-2 per cent = do
" " " Fine Trade 2 1-2 per cent = do
Bills ..... 2 3-4 per cent = do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans: ..... 2 5-8 per cent = + 1-8
7 day market loans ..... 2 3-8 per cent = unchanged

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 70,00,000

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | 33'30 | were allotted to | Calcutta |
| Rs. | 21'10 | do | Bombay |
| Rs. | 4·90 | do | Madras |
| | 59'30 | At Is. 4 1-32d. | |

Minimum rate received 13 per cent. Average rate 16·03

Telegraphic Transfers—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | 6·00 | were allotted to | Calcutta, |
| Rs. | 4·70 | do | Bombay |
| Rs. | nil | do | Madras |
| | 10·70 | At Is. 4 1-16d | |

Minimum rate received 13 per cent. Average rate 16·06
Total amount sold during the week Rs. 81,50,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 70,00,000
Extra allotments nil

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 17 5-16 J.-F., done flat

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 3 1-2 value

WHEAT—
White Delhi 31 J.-F, sellers
White Karachi 30 J.-F., sellers
Red Karachi 29 1-2 J.-F. sellers
} quiet

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gujerat 35 A.M., nominal
Brown 32 1-4 F.-M. nominal
} firm

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 33 1-2 F.-M. buyers firm.

COFFEE—
Quiet in New York, 8 3-8

ARRIVAL—
steamer—"Oriel."

TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef ..... 26/6
Finest Australian Mutton ..... 30/3
Tone of Auction, firmer.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet, East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 14,000. Spot 4·08 — 8. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 11-16. Sold on speculation and for Export, 2,000. Imports 15,000. Futures closed firm.

| Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-April | April-May |
|---|---|---|
| 4·08 | 4·11 | 4·13 |
| +8 | +10 | +8 |
| **May-June** | **June-July** | **July-Aug.** |
| 4·15 | 4·18 | 4·19 |
| +8 | +8 | +7 |
| **Aug.-Sept.** | **Sep.-Oct.** | **Oct.-Nov.** |
| 4·20 | 4·21 | 4·21 |
| +7 | +7 | +6 |

Receipts at U S Ports ..... 12,000
Do. last year ..... 23,000
Exports to Great Britain ..... 17,000
Do. do Continent ..... 3,000

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 7·90 + 10 Advanced owing to official weather reports considered unfavourable.
Futures, month of March ..... 7·93 + 13
Do. do. July ..... 7·67 + 12

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ..... 7 5-8 + 3-16
Futures, month of May ..... 7·48 + 11
Do. do. Aug. ..... 7·30 + 9
Tone at close ..... steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 8th February, 1905 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton ..... | 9,559 bales. |
| Wheat ..... | 20,811 cwts. |
| Linseed ..... | 9,093 " |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard ..... | 6,311 " |
| Gingellyseed ..... | 12,900 " |
| Poppyseed ..... | 219 " |
| Groundnuts ..... | 1,292 " |
| Castorseed ..... | 1,012 " |
| Rice ..... | 1,943 " |
| Myrabolams ..... | 2,094 " |
| Cottonseed ..... | 4,332 " |
| Mowrasseed ..... | 162 " |
| Gram ..... | 3,004 " |
| Jowar ..... | 7,278 " |
| Maize ..... | 4 " |

COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIAN GOVT. COINS.

The following is the statement of Silver Operations at the Bombay Mint from 1st Feb. to 7th Feb. 1905 in Lakhs of Standard Tolas.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| RECEIPTS— | | |
| Purchased silver ..... | | 24 |
| Withdrawn and unourrent coin from Treasuries, &c ..... | | 1 |
| Native States coin ..... | | ... |
| | Total ..... | 25 |
| COINAGE— | | |
| New Rupees delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department ..... | | 12 |
| New Rupees made over to Native States ..... | | ... |
| | Total ..... | 12 |
| BALANCE OF BULLION AND COIN— | | |
| New coin ready for delivery ..... | | 1 |
| Government Bullion ..... | | 11 |
| Currency Bullion ..... | | 200 |
| Withdrawn and unourrent coin ..... | | 9 |
| | Total ..... | 251 |

COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.

Receipts of Bullion for Dollar Coinage ..... ...
Dollars Coined and paid over ..... ...
Closing Balance of Bullion ..... ...

* Exclusive of 2 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises but not yet received.

BOMBAY, FEB. 9.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T. ..... Is. 4 1-32d
Bank Demand ..... Is. 4 1-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. Is. 4 1-4d
Do 6 do do Is. 4 11-32d.
French Francs 3 do do ..... 170 1-2
Marks 3 do do ..... 1 8 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight ..... 138
Shanghai 30 do do ..... 194
Japan 30 do do ..... 148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cash ..... | ... | ... | 98·5 |
| 1st Settlement 1st March ... | | | 98·5 |
| Money Market,—Tone steady. | | | |

BANK RATE,—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of England since 21st April | | 3 per cent. |
| Bank of Bombay do 2nd February | 6 | do |
| Bank of Bengal do 10th November | 6 | do |
| Bank of Madras do 24th January | 6 | do |

SEEDS—

| Linseed.—Tone. Firm. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | 5 | 15 | 0 |
| Rapeseed.—Tone. Firm. | | | |
| Brown Cawnpore, Ready. | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| Yellow Cawnpore, Ready | 5 | 13 | 0 |
| Yellow Guzerat, Ready | 5 | 14 | 0 |
| Poppyseed.—Tone firm. | | | |
| Ready ... ... ... | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| Castorseed—Tone firm. | | | |
| Ready ... ... ... | 29 | 0 | 0 |

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone steady

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Howree Khandeish ..... | Rs. | 44 |
| 15 per cent Mixed ..... | | 43 |
| 25 per cent. " ... " | | 42 |
| 50 per cent. " ... " | | 40 |
| Black Kutnee " ... " | | 35 |

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone— quiet.
Estimated sales ..... bales 10,000
Imports ..... do. 13,000

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Feb.-Mch. | Mch.-Apl. | Apl.-May |
| 4·07 | 4·10 | 4·12 |
| +1 | +1 | +1 |
| **May-June** | **June-July** | **July-Aug** |
| 4·14 | 4·17 | 4·18 |
| +1 | +1 | +1 |
| **Aug.-Sept.** | **Sept.-Oct.** | **Oct-Nov** |
| 4·19 | 4·20 | 4·20 |
| +1 | +1 | +1. |

COTTON.—The local market opened irregular but has firmed up towards the close with a moderate business passing. The Sutta price for Broach rose to Rs. 213 this evening.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms) ... | 170 | 160 | ... | Ready | 25 Feb |
| Bengals (M.G.) (Ry. terms) ... | 173 | 163 | ... | | do |
| Sind-Punjab M. G. ... | 173 | 163 | ... | | do |
| Oomrawatee (decepts) (M.-G.) | 180 | 174 | ... | | do |
| Khandeish do. ... | 170 | 164 | | | do |
| Jalgaon do ... | 172 | 166 | | | do |
| Khangaum fair staple (M-G) } | | | | | |
| Karanja do. do. do. } | 181 | 175 | ... | | do |
| Akola do. do. do. } | | | | | |
| Oomra, good staple (M.G.) ... | 188 | 182 | ... | | do |
| Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G) | 183 | 177 | ... | | do |
| Nagpore and Kampti do | 185 | 179 | ... | | do |
| Broach (M.-G.) ... | 208 | 203 | ... | | 25 Feb. |
| Do. do ... | 212 | ... | 208 | 15-25 | March |
| Dharwar (S.-G) ... | ... | ... | 192 | 25 | May |
| Westerns ... ... | ... | ... | 182 | | do |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

BATTIE—January 31, at Ashton Croft, Dehra Dun, of failure of the heart's action during an attack of Bronchial Asthma, Katherine Constance Battie.


CHIRETTONES,

TABLETS

OF

SACCHARO CHIRETTINE

each containing 3 grains of the Remedy.

TONIC & FEBRIFUGE,

Three grains are equal in effect to one grain of Quinine,

Dose as a Tonic.

One or two Chirettones (3 to 6 grains) twice or thrice daily alone or dissolved in a little water or wine and water. 10 drops Tincture of Steel may be added when the system is much weakened.

DOSE AS A FEBRIFUGE.

Three or six Chirettones according to the violence of the attack and as the stomach will bear it. In Ague it should be given every 3 hours during the intervals between the paroxysms. Re. 1, per Bottle of 100.

Prepared only by,

**KEMP & CO., LD.,**

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

Sassoon House—BOMBAY.


## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h 31m, Sun sets, 5h, 58m. High water, 2 20m. 2-47a. Low water, 8-40m., 8-27a.

P. and O. s. s. Caledonia, with English mails of 27th January, due to arrive at 2 p.m.

First Criminal Sessions.

H. E. Lord Lamington's departure for Calcutta, noon.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, School of Art, 8 a.m. to 8-30 p.m.

Y. M. C. A. meeting, Town Hall, 8-30 p. m.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members start from the Victoria Terminus at 5-40 Bombay time on Sunday for a run from Kallian to Thana,

TOWN HALL.—A mass meeting for men will be held in the Town Hall this evening at 8-30. Address by Mr Fred. B. Smith, one of the foremost speakers of the day, on "A Strong Man."

REPORTED THEFT.—Amirjan, a woman, residing at Falkland Road, has reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments, clothing and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,084 from a cupboard in her room on Tuesday night.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—The Hon. Secretary of the Indo-British Institution acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 67-0-7 1-2 from Mr. W. Lansdowne, being the amount collected at an entertainment given by him on Monday, the 6th inst., in the Industrial Exhibition.

J. N. WADIA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The number of patients treated at the J. N. Wadia Mahim Charitable Dispensary, Bombay, during January was 1,679, viz., 748 male adults, 492 female adults and 449 children. The diseases treated were malarial fevers, itch, chest affections and digestive complaints.

THE Indian Electrical, Mechanical and Textile News has published a souvenir of the Bombay Exhibition. It is well got up and is illustrated with portraits of Lord and Lady Lamington, the leading officials of the Exhibition and views of the grounds and exhibits. It should be an interesting reminder of a notable event.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—A Charity Sermon in aid of the funds of the Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul (Mahalmarkaky and Mazagon) will be preached by the Rev. Father A. Seisher, S.J., B. A. Oxon and Professor of English Literature, St. Xavier's College, at the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon, at the 8-15 a. m. mass on Sunday.

FIRE AT FRERE ROAD.—Shortly after ten o'clock last evening a fire broke out in an iron factory situated at Nasik Street. Frere Road, belonging to Mr. Charles Browne. Information was given by telephone to all the fire brigade stations and they all arrived immediately on the spot and put out the fire in a short time The cause of the fire has not been ascertained. The damage done is estimated at about Rs. 100.

SUGAR-CANE CRUSHING MACHINERY.—We are informed that Messrs. A. and W. Smith and Co's sugar cane crushing mill which has been awarded a gold medal at the Bombay Exhibition is now on its way to be established in the Madras presidency. The mill is suitable for driving by belt from any existing engine, and if adopted by cultivators who can afford, it should give a stimulus to the cane sugar industry, as its extraction of juice is considerably higher than that of the country mill.

THE STUDENTS BROTHERHOOD.—The annual meeting of the Brotherhood fixed for to-day has been postponed on account of unforeseen circumstances. On Sunday, at 8-15 a.m., Professor N. G. Welinkar M. A., LL. B., will deliver his second lecture of the series on "The crash of character as illustrated by Shakespear's Othello" in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum. The Rev. R. Scott, M.A. will preside. At the same time the Junior Class will be conducted by Mr. Mahadeo K. Patel in the Bhuleshwar school above the Bhuleshwar Market.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychelles and specially superscribed correspondence for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa, per extra s.s. Bulimba, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. to-morrow.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per s. s. Sultan, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Monday, the 13th instant. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

KILLED BY A RAILWAY TRAIN.—At the J. J. Hospital yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest regarding the death of Dowlat Ramji, a Hindu porter employed at the Chinchpoogli Station of the G. I. P. Railway. The evidence showed that on Wednesday night the deceased with two other porters was warning himself at a fire under the bridge on the down platform, when hearing the whistle of approaching trains he attempted to cross the line to go to the up platform. But before he could do so he was knocked down by the engine of the down train which passed through the station. His skull was fractured and he received other injuries. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A HOUSE-BREAKER'S RECORD.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, before Mr. F. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged one Vishram Lakman, a Hindu, with house-breaking and theft of silver ornaments and clothes, collectively valued at about Rs. 107, the property of one Harjivan Rattanji, residing at Vithalwadi. The complainant, who was employed in the firm of Messrs. Pragji Soonderji and Co., said that on Wednesday at 5-30 p.m. he returned home from work, to find that the doors of his room were fastened from inside. He thought his wife was in and so called her by name, but no response was forthcoming from within. This roused his suspicion, when a lad from an adjacent room raised an alarm that there was a thief in the house. Just at the moment the accused opened the doors and tried to bolt with the stolen property and he fell straight into the hands of the complainant, who made him over to the police. Inspector Power said that the accused was known to him and the police as a dangerous criminal and a notorious house-breaker since 1896. The accused admitted having four previous convictions on charges of house-breaking and theft and pleaded guilty to the present charge. Evidence having been led, the Magistrate sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment and ordered him to receive twenty stripes. He was further ordered to report his residence to the police for two years after his release from prison.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A conference of clergymen and Christian laymen was held at the Apollo Bunder Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association last night to consider the religious needs of the men of Bombay. Mr. H. E. E. Proctor presided and there was a large gathering of clergymen and laymen. The proceedings opened with the singing a hymn followed by a short prayer. The chairman said that they had assembled there to meet Mr. Fred. B. Smith of New York International Secretary for the promotion of religious work among men. Mr. Smith was at present making a tour of visitation of the large cities of the British Empire, and it was a matter of gratification that he had been secured for a brief visit to Bombay. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan said the religious needs of young men in Bombay were in no sense different from those of the young men in any other country. Those needs were earnest devotion and consecration to Christ and to the higher aims of Christian life; and if there was any difference in the position of young men in India, as contrasted with young men in the Christian lands, it was this, that the Christian influence was exercised over the latter in a greater measure than over the former. Mr. Smith then addressed the assembly and the proceedings terminated with a short prayer.

## VICTORIA JUBILEE MADRESSA, PORBUNDER.

HIS HIGHNESS Maharana Bhavsingji, Chief of Porbunder, accompanied by his guests, Mr. A. Priestley, M. P., Prince Ranjitsingji and Mr. A. C. Maclaren, the well-known cricketer, paid a visit to the Victoria Jubilee Madressa on the 5th instant writes a Porbunder correspondent. The building was tastefully decorated with bunting. The visitors were received at the entrance by the Secretary, Mr. Abdulkarim Jhaveri, the Principal, Mr. Burhanuddin, and a number of leading Mahomedan gentlemen of the town. On entering the building they were shown into the Madressa library, where they were much pleased with the arrangements. From this they were taken round the whole building, to the various Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular classes. The party were then shown into the assembly hall, where the Principal, Mr. Burhanuddin, read an address of welcome, in which he stated that some of the leading Mahomedans of that place started a small primary school about 20 years ago and maintained it by funds collected by private subscriptions. In course of time the funds expanded and the managers were thus enabled to erect these spacious buildings, and to furnish the schools adequately with a qualified staff of teachers and other necessaries. The schools accommodated 450 and 475 pupils, and the average daily attendance was between 80 and 90 per cent. All the pupils are Mahomedans belonging to various sects. The distinguishing feature is that instruction in religion forms part of the school curriculum. No school fees are charged and poor pupils are supplied with books and clothes gratis. Numerous applications for admission having been received from pupils in the mofussil, arrangements are being made for establishing a boarding-house. For this purpose His Highness the Nanasaheb has made a grant of a plot of ground free of all charges and taxes, as in the case of other grounds already granted for the erection of this building and that for the girls' school. For want of a suitable play-ground nothing has hitherto been done for physical education, but it was hoped shortly to be able to start a gymnasium and cricket club now that the ground is granted. There was another school in a separate house for education of girls. Recitations in Arabic, Gujarati and Hindustani and drill having been gone through amidst the applause of all present, Mrs. Priestley wrote the following remark in the visitors' book, to which all the others put their signatures :—"Spent a most delightful hour at the school and saw much to admire and appreciate." After the party were garlanded, they drove to the Islam Girls' School building, which also was decorated with bunting. On alighting from the carriages the guests were conducted to the central hall, in which were exhibited the various articles of dress embroidered in wool, silk, gold and silver by the girls and the various machines and materials with which the girls worked. Some of the girls were actually at work with wool, lace and thread while the visitors looked on. His Highness and the party inspected the things with great interest and seemed much pleased at what they saw. Some of the girls entertained the visitors with a song in praise of God. The following remarks were made in the visitors' book :—"Most excellent exhibition of embroidery work at the female training school. A splendid piece of educational advancement." The party were then garlanded and left amidst cheers.

## MURDOCH MEMORIAL FUND.

AN appeal for funds to erect a tombstone over the grave of the late Dr. John Murdoch has been issued and circulated among his missionary friends. This has met with a prompt and cheering response, the amount asked for, Rs. 500, having been more than subscribed.

At the time that appeal was issued, it was intimated that a larger scheme was contemplated, and that steps would be taken to bring it to the notice of the general public. An enlarged Committee has been formed, of which his Excellency Lord Ampthill has graciously consented to be Patron. The Committee has met, fully considered the various possible schemes that would suitably commemorate the unique services rendered to India by Dr. Murdoch, and has decided to appeal for funds to erect a Memorial Building in Madras, which will strengthen both the work and the Societies with which Dr. Murdoch was connected for so many years.

The cost of a suitable building will be not less than Rs. 25,000. When we remember the self-denial and devotion to duty manifested in Dr. Murdoch's long and strenuous life, we think this is by no means a too costly offering to commemorate his name and work.

Dr. Murdoch began his career in the East as a schoolmaster at Kandy under the Ceylon Government in 1844. His attention was early drawn to the need of literature for the people, and in 1849 he resigned his appointment that he might give himself wholly to the work of providing literature for schools and the people generally. With but small means he set to work, and succeeded in producing a great variety of books, pamphlets tracts and handbills for the use of the people of the country. His works, which were nearly all published by the Christian Literature Society, range over almost every department of literature. He was keenly interested in the spread of social and religious reform; he thought much and wrote a great deal upon sanitation and the good government of the people; and his last days were spent in the production of a book summing up his views regarding the progress of reform and the du

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BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H M. Ships to deal with him

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*NOTICE.*

*PRIVATE LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, and Captain H. MEYNELL, A. D. C. which cannot be delivered at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, BOMBAY, by 11 a. m., on 11th February should be addressed "VICEROY'S CAMP" without the addition of any Post Town until 28th idem when they should be similarly addressed to "BOMBAY GOVERNOR'S CAMP" pending further notice.*

*All OFFICIAL communications should be addressed care of THE PRIVATE SECRETARY to HIS EXCELLENCY GOVT. HOUSE, Bombay.*

*J. H. DuBOULAY,*
*Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.*

*Dated Malabar Point 9th February* 1905.


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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEB. 10, 1905.


## THE COLABA MURDER.

AFTER a careful hearing occupying three days in the Bombay Court of Criminal Sessions, one of the most intelligent juries that could possibly have been impanelled, returned a verdict of guilty against the German diver, Von der Linden, who was charged with the murder of his mother-in-law and the attempted murder of his wife. To this finding they added a strong recommendation to mercy on the ground that the accused had received great and prolonged provocation. The Judge remarked that this recommendation was entitled to the greatest consideration of the Court, and owing to it the prisoner would be sentenced to life-long imprisonment, instead of to death by hanging. His Lordship could scarcely have done otherwise, for he very plainly intimated at the close of his summing up that the best course would be to return a true verdict on the charges as they were and leave it to the Court to deal with any extenuating circumstances in awarding punishment. There were many extenuating circumstances. Perhaps these were not sufficient to justify another verdict, but sufficient to call forth a measure of sympathy for the man in his unfortunate position, and to justify a mitigation of the sentence which has been passed upon him. He was not an abandoned creature thirsting for the blood of innocent and inoffensive women. He was not a desperado who shot his wife and her mother in cold blood and outwitted in an attempt to shoot an officer of the law or any other person who came in his way. We may say at once that we do not believe a single word of the story of his drawing a revolver on the Inspector of Police. It is immaterial in connection with the actual occurrences of the Sunday evening, but it was of great importance in the process of assessing the character of the accused person; and no doubt it would have done the Inspector no little good in the eyes of his superiors if they believed he had dashed in at the risk of his life and over-powered a ruffian determined to sell his liberty dearly. Mr. Counsell's evidence disposed of the alleged melodrama—"When the European police officers approached the wagon and jumped in, the accused was lying down, and Inspector Favel at once covered him with a revolver. The accused had not a revolver in his hand. As soon as he was covered by Mr. Favel's revolver he threw his hands up and surrendered quietly." It is true the Chief Presidency Magistrate complimented the Inspector on his gallantry, but it must be remembered that he had not the advantage of hearing the utterly disinterested evidence of Mr. Counsell at the time.

Instead of being the murderous villain, which we are asked to believe he was on the strength of the Police Inspector's thrilling narrative, we find him a steady, industrious, well-conducted man, who, though an alien, has been employed in responsible work in the Government Dockyard, where he won the esteem of his fellow-workmen—not an easy thing for a foreigner to do in British territory—and the good opinion of his superiors, who officially deposed to his good character. That he bought a revolver and gave an assumed name is true, and that with the weapon he went to the lodgings of his wife and mother-in-law. But we are not entitled to conclude that he either bought the weapon with the design of using it against the two women, or that at the time he drew it he had any intention of injuring them. He had done all that man could do to induce his wife to return to him and endeavour to live happily with him. There is evidence of his bonafides in this, and no matter what his station in life, or his education, or early training, none could have written a more tender and touching appeal than that which Linden addressed to his wife in the letter which was found in her room after the tragedy and which was put in evidence at his trial. Most women would have resolved to make another endeavour to navigate the rocky channels of matrimonial domesticity and have returned to the man who indisputably loved her and showed a disposition to devote himself to the task of making her happy. The probability is that if her mother had not been with her she would have returned to him. Indeed it is possible that but for the proximity of the most abused of matrimonial connections, the discordant episodes of which we have heard so much would never have occurred.

We believe the man procured the revolver with the full intention of intimidating his wife and mother-in-law, that he loaded it, carried it with him and drew it with that intention. But the contention that he deliberately designed to shoot both or either of them we refuse to accept. The prosecution did not prove any deliberate intention to kill and no malice aforethought—a condition indispensable in the proof of murder in England. There was no malice aforethought and no deliberate intention. He was angered by the sight of his wife and mother-in-law together, and by the statement that they had been discussing his letter, by her repeated refusal to return to him and by her reception of him. He produced the revolver, and it may be he asked her to shoot him, but we do not think he had any intention that the trigger should be pulled by either of them. Entreaties had failed and threats and intimidation were without effect. Exasperated beyond the limits of self-control he fired the pistol and then turned it on his wife. If he had gone to the place with the deliberate intention of killing or injuring the women, he would have made sure of success, and having counted on the cost, would have walked to the police station and given himself up. But directly the shots were fired he seems to have realised the enormity of his offence, to have turned and fled. Why did he not go and call in medical aid? His anger had not sufficiently subsided, and besides he was aware there were other people in the house, including the servants, who knew of his presence, and that the sound of shots would at once bring assistance. He fled, but not far. He hovered about within sight of the people who were searching for him, within a stone's throw of several police posts and the hospital in which his wounded wife lay. It was there that he was found. His course of conduct was not that of a man who goes to a place with his mind fully made up to slay and take the consequences, any more than it was the act of a lunatic. At the worst, it was the act of a man rendered temporarily insane by prolonged and systematic provocation, intensified by the failure of his latest entreaties and threats, an act for which he was at the time perhaps only as fully responsible as the many persons who every year lay hands upon their own lives.

INDIAN COFFEE AT ST. LOUIS.

THE St. Louis Exhibition has not in all respects produced the results that were expected from it. Financially it was not a complete success, and in India there is just now a little recrimination over the treatment extended to certain exhibits from this country. The authorities of the Exhibition are not blamed for this, but there is a good deal of indignation against the Indian Tea Association and its representative at St. Louis. The coffee planters of Southern India who subscribed towards the representation and advertisement of Indian tea and coffee at the Exhibition are dissatisfied with the efforts made to advertise their product and accuse the Agent of the Tea Association of a failure to carry out the engagements entered into with the United Planters' Association of Southern India. They protest that they would not have subscribed had they not thought that coffee would receive equal advertisement with tea. The coffee planters complain that their products were burked and their money was employed to extend the sale of tea, the rival of coffee; and they claim a refund of the money subscribed for the advertisement of coffee. By all accounts the opportunity of securing a new and extensive market for Indian coffee was neglected under the stress of extending the market for tea, and the coffee planters who looked for considerable benefit to their struggling industry from the Exhibition investment cannot be blamed for feeling sore at what has happened. The question of returning the amount subscribed in the interests of coffee is to be referred to the Indian Tea Association in London, who will probably choose to terminate a regrettable matter as the Southern Indian planters desire. Another claimant for a refund of money may appear in the Mysora Government, who subscribed Rs. 5,000 entirely in the interests of the development of the coffee industry. It is suggested that if the Mysore Government obtain the return of this sum it might with advantage be devoted to schemes which have been proposed by the planters of that State for improving the condition of the industry. The establishment of an experimental farm has been suggested, and there is also a project for sending a delegate to Brazil to investigate the conditions of coffee cultivation. It is felt that the money which has produced so little result in regard to the St. Louis Exhibition would, if recovered, help a great deal towards the adoption of one or other of these schemes.

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION IN BURMA.

THE report on the Land Revenue Administration of Burma for the year ended June 1904, shows that satisfactory harvests, supplemented by the normal growth of the cultivated area and the operations of settlement, produced an increase of 10 per cent. in the land revenue collections. Remissions of land revenue were considerably less than in the previous year and were mainly due to floods. Most of the remissions were in Lower Burma, where land revenue is leviable on all planted crops. There was an increase of 2 per cent. in the capitation tax collections, which was mainly due to three causes—(i) ordinary increase of population, (ii) inclusion in the rolls of persons previously assessed to income-tax, (iii) substitution of the capitation tax for "Thathameda" in the northern of half the Thayetmyo District. Increased care and vigilance in assessments on the part of district officers also contributed to the increase. This vigilance was not, however, everywhere apparent, as is shown by the Financial Commissioner's strictures on the failures to check the rolls in various districts. Agricultural advances were issued to a slightly larger extent than in the previous year. Upper Burma took the greater portion of the amounts advanced, and it is said that good use is made of the loans. A very satisfactory feature of the year was the large decrease under all heads in the number of processes issued for the realization of revenue. It may be admitted that some of the decrease is apparent rather than real, being due to a change in the method of registering the cases. Some, again, may be the result of a good harvest, but much of the reduction is undoubtedly due to more care and discrimination in sanctioning the issue of processes. Turning to other matters, we notice that experiments with various kinds of imported seeds were continued. Havana tobacco seed has been distributed for years in the Mabubin district and is fairly established. Local tobacco has been displaced, and it is recorded that the industry is in a flourishing condition. Other experiments have not in all cases had such happy results. The five experimental gardens were continued, and since the close of the year the desirability of starting an agricultural school and establishing demonstration farms in the areas irrigated from the main canals has been under the consideration of the local Government.

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HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Bombay has been pleased to nominate Mr. Leslie Crawford and Mr. W. C. Hughes, C. I. E., to be Additional Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

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SIR Patrick Playfair, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Woodburn Memorial Fund, has received an intimation from Mr. Frampton, R. A., the sculptor, that if all goes well the model of the equestrian statue of the late Sir John Woodburn will be handed over to the bronze-founders about the middle of the present year. Mr. Frampton adds that several old friends of the late Sir John Woodburn have seen the model and have spoken very highly of it.

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THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending February 7th was 1,359, giving a death-rate of 21·06 per annum per thousand as against 62·85 the corresponding period of last year, and 107·09 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 63 died from fevers; 450, plague; 122, small-pox; 21, measles; 1, cholera; 2, leprosy; 60, phthisis; 48, diseases of the nervous system; 301, affections of the respiratory organs; 50, diarrhœa; 24, dysentery; 30, still-born; 140, old age and debility; 21, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 46; Brahmin, 52; Lingaet, 5; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 704; Hindu low caste, 195; Musalman, 255; Parsee 40; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 41; Eurasian 1; European 7; Negro-African, 1; Buddhist, 0; other and unknown castes 0. The total number of births was 358 as against 299 the corresponding period of last year, and 260 the average over the past five years.

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THE contents of the little card of instructions which Mr. Edge's firm is placing on the dashboard of all motor-cars that it sends out will have an interest for motorists in this country, and some of the instructions at least might with advantage receive the attention of local motorists. The instructions read thus—"Passing cyclists and horse drawn vehicles, give the maximum space possible. Passing restive horses, use the utmost consideration, even to stopping the engine if necessary, although no hand may have been held up. On narrow parts of roads, cross-roads, corners, and bridges drive slowly and with caution. Passing through towns and villages and at road-side residences go slowly, so as not to fill houses and cottages and cover gardens with dust, as well as for the safety of the inhabitant, and their dogs, etc. Passin pedestrians in wet weather, take care not to splash them." The politeness of the last item is too much, and glad as we are to give to Indian motorists the contents of the card, we fear that this is a coal of fire of the largest size. If there were only some way of giving instructions to the mechanism we might have hopes.

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THE worries of Lord Stanley at St. Martin's-le-Grand are as nothing to those of the official who fulfils corresponding functions on our behalf in the East African Protectorate. In the first report which he has just forwarded to London, Sir Donald Stewart remarks, among other things, that monkeys are very fond of swinging on the telegraph wires to their—the wires'—great detriment, whilst giraffes likewise do damage by neglecting to allow for the inordinate length of the necks with which they have been favoured by Providence.

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THE city of Halifax offers a bonus of 200,000dols. and the Provincial Government a bonus of 100,000 dols, for the establishment of a shipbuilding plant in Halifax Harbour. The Dominion Government promises to grant a subsidy of 6dols. per ton on ships constructed in Canada. A preliminary company has been formed to take over the bonuses and secure a site. Half the stock is subscribed by Messrs. Swan and Hunter, of Newcastle, and the other half by Halifax men. The privileges obtained by the preliminary company will be held for transference to the operating company when it is organised.

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SEVENTY thousand pounds has been left to King Edward's Hospital Fund under the will of Mr. Joseph George Lambert, the value of whose estate is £85,770. The "Chronicle" wired this fact to Lord Knollys, asking how much would still be required to make a capital sufficient to give £50,000 a year. The reply was: "At least £30,000 more will be required." This makes it clear that Lord Knollys is contemplating investment in some such security as Consols, and not in the higher interest-yielding funds in which the gift of Lord Mount-Stephen was placed.

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MIXED bathing is a subject which has engaged the attention of the Baths Committee of the Southwark Borough Council, with somewhat curious results. Since September last, the Newington Mixed Swimming Club has used the Council's baths every Thursday, and to satisfy themselves that everything was as it should be, several members visited the baths, to find that "one-half of the dressing-boxes are allotted to each sex, and the club is limited to 50 members, all of whom are friends." This was satisfactory, so far as it went, but the Committee thought they ought to overhaul the rules of the club The result is, to say the least, peculiar. Rule 2 has been made by the Committee to read: "No member of the club shall attend the bath unaccompanied by a member of the opposite sex." Obviously, the member must find a partner before he can enter the baths, so ensuring a lady partner for every gentleman.

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THE German calcium carbide industry, in which during recent years millions of marks have been invested, is evidently in a critical state. The yearly meetings of two of the largest firms in the trade have just revealed an increased deficit in the case of one and a continued inability to pay a dividend in the case of the other. A few years ago, when carburetted hydrogen became popular as an illuminant, the German supply was quite insufficient to satisfy the demand, and prices rose rapidly. Thus in 1897, the price per 100 kilos of calcium carbide reached the record figure of 60 marks. Everyone rushed into the new industry, with the result that by 1900 the price had dropped to 22 marks per 100 kilos. An attempt to form a syndicate in this year was a failure, the organisation lasting but a short time. A further attempt to syndicate the German works with those of Austria, France, and Sweden promised to be more successful, but it proved impossible to keep up prices. At the present moment capacity of production stands to demand in the proportion of nearly 4 to 1, while the yearly increase of demand is only 15 per cent.

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THE "Publishers' Circular" reports a pretty American story, interesting to journalists and others. It was told by Mr. John C. Freund at the New England Trade Press Association dinner last November. Proceedings had been taken against a certain department store for fraudulent misrepresentation on the sale of some cheap pianos. The Court did not decide against the store, although it held that there had, in fact, been a certain amount of misrepresentation. The store occupied a leading position and advertised largely. The reporters of all the daily papers were at the trial. To these reporters the head of the department store, as he came out of court, addressed himself in these remarkable word: "Gentlemen, if any one of you publishes a line of this case it will cost him his position." The "New York Herald" and the "New York Sun" were the only papers that reported the case. Such is the liberty of the Press in a free country. Mr. Freund concluded his story with the following comment: "The liberty of the Press is threatened from an unexpected quarter, and the day will come, when the fight will have to be made, and I trust will be won, and the integrity of our profession be preserved."

## THE GODS OF OLD GAUL.

### THE MYTHOLOGY OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

WE doubt very much whether the so-called Celtic Renascence has yet been felt beyond the purely literary circle, or whether the majority of people have the least idea of "what it is all about." There is plenty of room, at any rate, for a book of instruction in that Celtic lore which entrances the ears of Mr. Yeats and Miss Fiona Macleod, and is received from them at second-hand by a half-appreciative and half-bewildered "reading public." Mr. Squire, in "The mythology of the British Islands," comes forward with an offer to give us "the hang of the thing" and his exposition is very clear, judicious, and interesting.

We naturally want to know, first of all, how the "mythology" of Celtic Britain and Ireland comes to be preserved—the market of popular confidence in such wares having been sadly depressed some years ago by one Macpherson. Mr. Squire writes a reviewer in the "Pall Mall Gazette" gives us a concise account of the authorities, upon which modern scholarship has no reason to cast disparagement. There are in existence—"a mass of genuine early writings, which, though post-Christian in the form in which they now exist, none the less descend from the preceding Pagan age. These are contained in vellum and parchment manuscripts, long preserved from destruction in mansions and monasteries in Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and only during the last century brought to light, copied, and translated by the patient labours of scholars, who have grappled with the long-obsolete dialects in which they were transcribed. . . ."

"The majority of these documents were put together during a period which, roughly speaking, lasted from the beginning of the twelfth century to the end of the sixteenth. . . . Of the Irish manuscripts, the earliest, and, for our purposes, the most important, on account of the great store of ancient Gaelic mythology which, in spite of its dilapidated condition, it still contains, is in the possession of the Royal Irish Academy. Unluckily, it is reduced to a fragment of one hundred and thirty-eight pages, but this remnant preserves a large number of romances relating to the old gods and heroes of Ireland. . . . This manuscript is called the "Book of the Dun Cow," from the tradition that it was copied from an earlier book written upon the skin of a favourite animal belonging to Saint Ciaran, who lived in the seventh century. An entry upon one of its pages reveals the name of its scribe, one Maelmuiri, whom we know to have been killed by robbers in the church of Clonmacnois in the year 1106." Other well-known repositories are the Book of Leinster, the Book of Ballymote, and the Yellow Book of Lecan. Scotland has manuscripts in the Advocates' Library which date from the fourteenth century onwards; while in Wales there is a corresponding series, headed by the Black Book of Caermarthen, the Book of Aneurin, the Book of Taliesin, and the Red Book of Hergest. Although much that is transmitted to us through these channels is highly derivative and sadly perverted from its original legendary form, it only shares in that respect the fate of all primitive beliefs and traditions; and the problem of reconstructing the mythology to which it belongs is one with which scholarship is perfectly familiar. Mr. Squire divides his work in accordance with the generally received partition of Celtic Britain between Gaels and Britons, the former holding, roughly speaking, Scotland, Ireland, and the Isle of Man, while the latter had England and Wales for their habition. While the tales of their gods and demigods have much in common, and the identity of figure is often thinly concealed by a difference of name, it is the former race that has left the most expansive and picturesque records. The Scoto-Irish divinities are divided into two camps—the representatives of day and night, of good and evil. "The first are arranged as a divine family round a goddess called Danu, from which they took their well-known name of "Tuatha de Danann," "Tribe," or "Folk of the Goddess Danu." The second owed allegiance to a female divinity called Domnu: their King, indeed, is described as her son, and they are all called—"Domnu's gods." The word "Domnu" appears to have signified the abyss or the deep sea, and the same idea is also expressed in their better-known name of "Fomors," derived from two Gaelic words meaning under sea." Danu herself seems to have been a sort of universal mother. The chief of her sons was Nuada, who boasted a silver hand, but was unfortunately killed (I) at an early date in mythological chronology, in one of the battles with the Fomors. After Nuada came Dagda, who was very fond of porridge, and wielded a club which required eight men to carry it. His wife, Boann, is connected with a significant legend of the origin of the river Boyne:—"Formerly there was only a well, shaded by nine magic hazel trees. These trees bore crimson nuts, and it was the property of the nuts that whoever ate of them immediately became possessed of the knowledge of everything that was in the world. The story is in fact a Gaelic version of the Hebrew myth of "The Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil." One class of creatures alone had this privilege—divine salmon who lived in the well and swallowed the nuts as they dropped from the trees into the water, and thus knew all things, and appear in legend as the "Salmons of Knowledge." All others, even the highest gods, were forbidden to approach the place. Only Boann, with the proverbial woman's curiosity, dared to disobey this fixed law. She came towards the sacred well, but as she did so, its waters rose up at her and drove her away before them in a mighty rushing flood. She escaped; but the waters never returned. They made the Boyne, and, as for the all-knowing inhabitants of the well, they wandered disconsolately through the depths of the river, looking in vain for their lost nuts. One of these salmon was afterwards eaten by the famous Finn mac Coul, upon whom all its omniscience descended." At least one other divinity contributed to the nomenclature of Ireland's rivers, namely, Diancecht, the god of medicine:—

"The Morrigu, the heaven-god's fierce wife, had borne a son of such terrible aspect that the physician of the gods, foreseeing danger, counselled that he should be destroyed in his infancy, this was done; and Diancecht opened the infant's heart and found within it three serpents capable, when they grew to full size, of depopulating Ireland. He lost no time in destroying these serpents also, and burning them into ashes to avoid the evil which even their dead bodies might do. More than this, he flung the ashes into the nearest river, for he feared that there might be danger even in them; and, indeed, so venomous were they that the river boiled up and slew every living creature in it, and therefore has been called "Barrow" (boiling) ever since."

Of the evil divinities some, at least, could scarcely have been called handsome. Balor, for instance, had two eyes, but—"One was always kept shut, for it was so venomous that it slew anyone on whom its look fell. . . . Neither god nor giant seems to have been exempt from its dangers; so that Balor was only allowed to live on condition that he kept his terrible eye shut. On days of battle he was placed opposite to the enemy, the lid of the destroying eye was lifted up with a hook, and its gaze withered all who stood before it."

The most remarkable feature of this mythological history is the expulsion of the deities, good and bad alike, from the terrestrial plane at the hands of man. Up till a certain period the Olympians had Ireland, at any rate, all to themselves. But man invaded them, coming for that purpose from Hades (which some authorities make synonymous with Spain!) and the Milesian race (children of Mile), after defeating the gods in two pitched battles, was firmly established in its new possessions. The vanquished retired in various directions. Some betook themselves to Tir-nan-og ("The Land of the Young") or to Brazil. But others clave to the soil, and found a residence in "sidhe," or hillocks, each of which was "the door of an underground realm of inexhaustible splendour and delight according to the somewhat primitive ideas of the Celts." "There were apple-trees there always in fruit, and one pig alive and another ready roasted, and the supply of ale never failed."

(Concluded on page 6.)

# STRIKES EXTENDING.

## REVIVAL OF REVOLT.

## THE REFORM PROPOSALS.

## REPORTS OF LIBERAL MEASURES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 8.

The Tsar has approved and referred to the Committee of Ministers for immediate legislation a series of most liberal proposals. The Minister of Finance is dealing with the conditions of labour, recognising notably workmen's right to strike, which hitherto has been a crime.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

Advices from Warsaw state that the hospitals there are full and are refusing to admit any more of the wounded rioters.

It is officially announced at St. Petersburg that the killed at Warsaw, Petrokoff and Random do not exceed one hundred altogether.

Nine policemen were wounded in Warsaw alone.

Despite the official announcement, rumours are rife at St. Petersburg that there will be a general resumption of the strike on Sunday.

The railway construction works are already out and there has undoubtedly been further trouble at the Putiloff works.

The whole situation is full of uncertainty.

## THE KING OF SWEDEN.

### Transfers His Kingly Duties.

King Oscar of Sweden, who is in indifferent health, has transferred his functions to the Crown Prince.

King Oscar II of Sweden was born on January 21st, 1829, and is therefore 76 years old. He is the third son of King Oscar I and grandson of Marshal Bernadotte, Prince de Ponte Corvo, who was elected heir-apparent of the Crown of Sweden by the Parliament of the kingdom on August 21st, 1810, and ascended the throne on February5th, 1818, under the name of Carl XIV. He was succeeded at his death on March 8th, 1844, by his only son Oscar. The latter died on July 8th, 1859, and was succeeded by his eldest son Carl XV, at whose premature death, without male children, the Crown fell to his next surviving brother, the present King. This is not the first time that Oscar II has withdrawn from the Government. Two years ago he decided to temporarily retire on account of ill health, and on January 27th, 1903, at a meeting of the Swedesh-Norwegian Council, the Crown Prince assumed the Regency of the two kingdoms. King Oscar resumed his kingly duties on March 31st of the same year.

## THE BENG L. MOTOR TRIALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 9.

A very successful start was made this morning in the Bengal Motor Trials. Sir Andrew Fraser gave the word to each car to prepare and go, and Lady Fraser and a large crowd of Europeans watched the proceedings. Twenty-five cars in all got off, Messrs. Leslie having scratched their Alldays car and the Maharaja Tikari his two Oldsmobiles.

The only mishap was to Mr. Begg's Oldsmobile, which was a second or two behind time in moving off owing to some hitch in turning on the machinery. Several of the larger cars carried ladies as passengers.

The "Statesman" special correspondent, wiring from Burdwan this morning, says the De Dietrich arrived first, having covered the distance in 2 hours 44 minutes. The Lieutenant-Governor's Darracq was second, arriving in 2 hours 58 minutes. All the others took over three hours. The two Rex cars are rumoured to have been left on the Howrah bridge.

## THE VICEROY'S SHOOTING EXPEDITION.

Owing to pressure of public business Lord Curzon does not now expect to be able to leave Calcutta for Assam until the middle of next week. He was to have started, it will be remembered, on the 12th instant in company with Lord Lamington, the expedition being a shooting one to last about a fortnight.

## GENEROUS LEGACY FOR EURASIANS.

The Calcutta High Court have granted probate to the Administrator General of the will of the late Mr. George Michael Doucett, who died on the 4th December 1904. By his will the testator, after giving certain pecuniary legacies, has left the residue of his estate in trust for the formation of a charitable fund for the payment of monthly allowances, not exceeding Rs. 16 each, for the maintenance, support, and education of deserving poor widows and orphans of the Eurasian community, to be selected by his executor and trustee. The gross value of the estate is over Rs. 2,35,000. His Lordship made the order asked for.

## THE INDIAN RAILWAY BOARD.

### APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY.

It is announced that Mr. Neville Priestley, Traffic Superintendent of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed Secretary to the Railway Board and takes up his new duties at once.

## THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Barrow, Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, is permitted to retire from the service of Government.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars, Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India, E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## GRIPENBERG'S GRIEVANCE.

### Charges Against Kuropatkin.

### RUMOURS OF PEACE.

### JAPAN'S CONDITIONS.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

General Gripenberg and his staff have arrived at Irkutsk en route to St. Petersburg. Current reports state that Gripenberg is going to St. Petersburg for the purpose of accusing General Kuropatkin of leaving him in the lurch and of general inertia.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 9.

An "Englishman" cable dated London, Feb. 8, states that although Russia officially declares that peace is impossible, unless Japan takes the initiative, the Government is undoubtedly considering conditions. Russia is willing to cede Manchuria, including Port Arthur, and Japan demands Saghalien and a large monetary indemnity.

## THE PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 9.

In the British Championship, at the six distances ranging from 200 yards to 1000 yards, Colr Sergeant Tyndall, A. and S. Highlanders, heads the list with an aggregate of 184 points. He scored 33 at 200 yards, 29 at 500 yards, 27 at 600 yards, 29 at 800 yards, 32 at 900 yards, and 34 at 1000 yards. Bombardier May, Bombay Vol Artillery, comes second with an aggregate of 181. He scored 33 at 200, 500 and 600 yards, 27 at 800 yards, 31 at 900 yards, and 24 at the 1000 yards range, where he dropped nearly ten points from his original average. The series is to be continued under the revised conditions for a second try at 600 and 800 yards.

The Native Championship series is closed. Rifleman Bhim Sing, 125th Rifles, has compiled the highest aggregate at the six distances, from 200 yards to 1,000 yards, with 182 points and won the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association gold medal and Rs 50. He scored 30 at 200 yards, 32 at 500 yards, 34 at 600 yards, 32 at 800 yards, 24 at 900 yards, and 30 at 1000 yards. Subedar Jev Rao, 112th Infantry, is the runner up with an aggregate of 177 to his credit.

The following is the result of the match closed this afternoon :—

No 23.—British Championship, 1000 yards. Colr Sergt Tyndall, A and S Highlanders, 34 points Rs 50, Corpl Stevens, 2nd Yorkshire, 30, Dr Rogers, 2nd Suffolks, 29, Rs 20, Lieut Henderson, 125th Rifles, 29, Rs 10, Pte Brigg, Suffolks, 29, Rs 10, Pte Burnett, Royal Scots, 29, Rs 10, Armourer Sergt Brown, 29, Rs 5, Lce Corpl Munro, A and S Highlanders, 29, Rs 5, Corpl Fleming, Royal Scots, 29, Rs 5, Corl Sergt Brun, Connaught Rangers, 29, Rs 5, Pte Hyslop, A and S Highlanders, 28, Rs 5, Sergt Ryder, Connaught Rangers, 28, Rs 5, Colr Sergt Parr, B B Vols, 28, Rs 5, Dr Goddard, Suffolks, 28, Rs 5, Pte Cox, K S L I, 28, Rs 5, Sergt Moss, R E, 28, Rs 3, Sergt Macdonald, 27, Rs 3, Sergt Major Renton, 27, Rs 3. There were six other scores of 27 each.

The Bombay Central Meeting in now drawing to its last stage. The Championship Series were completed. Color Sergeant Tyndall won the Bengal Presidency Association Medal with an aggregate of 95 points at 800, 900 and 1000 yards. Havildar Syed Hoosein, 3rd Sappers and Miners, won the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association silver medal with an aggregate score of 88 points. The B. B. Volunteers distinguished themselves in the meeting and carried away a good many trophies, also winning the Gillespie Memorial Challenge Shield. The following are the results of this evening :—

Match 1—Gillespie Memorial Challenge Shield. 1st B. B. Volunteers, 220 points at 300 yards, 226 at 600, 250 at 700 yards, total 697, won the Shield and Rs 150, Seaforth Highlanders 204, 204, 243, 651, won Rs. 50, Nagpur Volunteers, 201, 209, 240, 650, Rs 20. Also competed—Royal Scots 649 points, East Lancashires 630, 93rd Highlanders 628.

Match 34—Gillespie Memorial Challenge Shield. 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, 224 points at 300 yards, 200 at 600, 254 at 750 yards, total 678, won the shield ; 112th Infantry, 212, 212, 253, 677 ; 109th Infantry, 208, 214, 245, 667 ; 125th Rifles, 189, 219, 243, 651 ; 125th Rifles, second team, 212, 193, 243, 650 ; 104th Rifles, 195, 189, 250, 634 ; 74th Punjabis, 201, 199, 230, 630 ; 121st Pioneers, 181, 203, 229, 613.

Affinity Stakes—Mrs. Lucas 31 points and Sergeant Clark 30, won the gold bangles and the gold sling ring ; Mrs Taylor and Major Taylor 61.

The Ladies' Shikari Stakes—Mrs. Anderson scored 18 points and won the gold bangle, Mrs Bagshaw being second.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Surgeon-General Sir Thomas Gallwey has arrived in Calcutta from home and resumed duty as Principal Medical Officer of His Majesty's Forces in India.

Capt. Benjamin Henry Skelton, V. D., 2nd Bat. B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vol. Rifles, is granted the honorary rank of Major.

Percival Wren, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieut., Sind Volunteer Rifles, to fill an existing vacancy.

Major-General Pearson, commanding Derajat District, proceeds on three and half months' leave from March next.

General Sir Ian Hamilton, who is visiting India on the invitation of Lord Kitchener, will probably arrive in Calcutta early next month.

It is anticipated that the whole of the Horse and Field Artillery in India will be rearmed before the 1st April next year.

It is hard not to sympathise with the plaintiff in the Scottish Breach of Promise Case heard at Edinburgh, writes a home paper. He asked her to marry him early in 1902, and she accepted him. Later he left for another part of the country and fell in love with another young lady (No. 2). For some time he kept it up with No. 1, but at last made a clean breast of it to her, telling her the facts begging her to let him off, but saying he would marry her if she still insisted. "Yours, if you must have me,—Jack" is the piteous ending of one letter. The lady (No. 1) construed this as a breaking-off of the engagement, brought her suit, and got £50. A very wrong decision, we think. The promise to marry is not (in law) a promise to love and if the lady decided (as she did well to) not to marry the true lover of No. 2, that was her own affair. If Miss A is engaged to Mr. B, and he goes bankrupt or gets into trouble, she may do well to break off the engagement ; but that does not give her a right to damages if he is still willing to wed.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India E. J. Lee, 28 Esplanade Road Bombay

## AN ASTROLOGER'S PREDICTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to send the following predictions of Pandit Ramnarayan Yogshastri, the well-known astrologer, palmist and clairvoyant of Cawnpur. Pandit Ramnarayan Yogshastri has just arrived here and is putting up at No. 45, Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta. The prophecies about His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, His Majesty the King-Emperor, etc., and the Delhi Coronation were duly fulfilled. Reference should be made to the papers for full particulars :—

1. On partition of Bengal. In the year 1905 there will be no partition of Bengal.
2. From the 17th March next Russia will begin to achieve victory over the Japanese, and from the 25th March next Russia will obtain decisive victories. Within June Manchuria and Port Arthur will be in full possession of Russia.
3. Russia will be victorious in land and sea fighting within the above-mentioned period.
4. In May or June next there will arise cause of a war all over the world. It will take a serious turn from the 14th February 1906 and continue for 13 years. The earth will be flooded with human blood.
5. There will be complications in Turkey and Afghanistan.
6. From 28th June to 17th July next there will be an earthquake in several parts of India and some other places.
7. In Europe and in some portion of Asia there will be a fall of stars like the fall of rain during the end of October and beginning of November next.
8. In May, June, end of July and end of August next there will be storm and rain in India and other parts of the world. On these occasions the storms and rain will be very terrible.
9. During the present year and next year there will be untimely rain.
10. There will be a famine in several parts of India and other parts of the world in 1906.
11. There will be peculiar new sorts of disease in Europe and Japan from September next and continue for three years. It will cause great mortality.
12. On 5th November next a distinguished gentleman of Calcutta will die.
13. Two native princes will die suddenly during the present year, one in June and the other in October next.
14. During the present year and in 1906 four leading personages in England will die. The loss will be very great and widely mourned.—Yours, &c.,

N. C. GHOSH.

Calcutta, February 6.

## NORTH WEST FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

We owe an apology to the Zakka Khel Afridis whose evil-doing on the North-West Frontier is actually much less than we believed, says the "Pioneer." The raid on the 1st January which caused a moment's excitement among the troops in Kohat and on the Samana was not by the Zakka Khel or any other Afridi section. The raiders were Khattak outlaws belonging to the Kohat district, who knew every mile of the country in which they were operating and so managed to evade capture. The Zakkas have been behaving like good children now for some months ; in fact ever since the news reached Afridiland that a British Mission was going to Kabul. In common with other malcontents they are awaiting developments, Khwas Khan having passed the work down from Kabul that there is to be no more raiding "until further orders."

Khwas, by the way, must have a direct personal interest in the proceedings of Mr. Dane, the head of the Mission. The Afridi refugee has been in Kabul since 1898, when the great Frontier rising was put down, and he has devoted all his energies to stirring up the Afridis against the British Government. His efforts have been singularly unsuccessful, and yet he has made a certain amount of mischief. Every discontented tribesman is assured of a welcome in Afghanistan, and "jirgas" are most hospitably treated by the Amir, further, as the members of these representative bodies are allowed to buy rifles and ammunition at costprice—owing to the clever manner in which Khwas arranges matters—there is every inducement for the Afridi elders to visit Kabul and take scores of followers with them. It is a case of the more men, the more rifles, and a profitable trade in arms can be done after the return home. Khwas himself should, of course, have been sent off to Afghan Turkistan long before this, as he is an open enemy of the Government with which the Amir in an alliance. But the Afghans have an exaggerated idea of the sacredness of the right of asylum where Mahomedans are concerned, and hence Afridi refugees are safe from any harsh treatment. Perhaps one result of the Mission may be to put the whole Afridi question on a sound footing ; one may hope, at any rate, that this will be so.

For two years these Provinces, and the greater part of Upper India with them, have enjoyed splendid spring harvests. The third up to a month ago promised to be the best of the three. The late rain of October had allowed of the wholesale sowing of the unirrigated land, and the cultivators inspirited by the recollection of the two preceding harvests had taken the fullest advantage of the opportunity. The weather from the beginning of November up to the commencement of the year had been all that could be desired, for there was no part of the Province that did not get its share of winter rain. So everything promised a harvest fine in quality and unexampled in quantity. But at the last moment this hope has been blighted by the extraordinary frosts that have prevailed all over the country since the end of January. It will be some time before the damage done by this untimely cold can be accurately appreciated, but there is unfortunately no room for doubt that it is very great. From Agra in the west to the eastern borders of Oudh come melancholy accounts of the mischief. Arhar, peas, gram, tobacco are all mentioned as having suffered severely, and probably it will be found that the poppy has been much injured too. Naturally the accounts of different correspondents from different localities vary greatly in their estimates of the mischief ; but even allowing that the more pessimistic may represent exceptional conditions it is to be feared that the hopes of a record rabi have passed away as far as these Provinces are concerned. In the Punjab, though the cold has been proportionately just as intense it will probably have done less harm from the fact that the crops there are not so far forward.

## TELEGRAPHISTS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I perused the statements of "Hard Lines" and "Lee-Metford" with great interest, and also observed an inconsistency between the orders therein traversed. "Lee-Metford" luridly enough pictured the miseries of the Telegraph sway in and out of its courts, but looked askance at the distress of his non-Volunteer comrades, who, not being conformists for several reasons of their own, are also compelled to "burn the candle at both ends." Evening duty which is from 3-30 to 10 p.m., alternating with a hideous night duty from 10 p.m. to 10 a.m., the following day, is their weary lot and the effect of this rotation of duties taken conjunctively with the avowal of 'Hard Lines" would, I guess, prove ultimately fatal to the health of both conformists and non-conformists alike. But "Hard Lines" reminds those concerned that sickness is not tolerated now a days.—Yours, &c.,

SLAVE.

A BULL dashed into a China shop at Midhurst, and succeeded in performing a series of complicated manœuvres without damaging a single article. It was dragged out by the tail, to the delight of such parts of the population of Sussex as witnessed the spectacle.

## OVERCROWDING THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One would expect good taste and loftiness of view in a writer of dissertations and articles to the Press. Mr. R. P. Karkaria would have done well if he had confined himself to his favourite theme of Afzulkhan and Shivaji, and to the unearthing of the canonized remains of saints and martyrs long since forgotten by their countrymen, instead of jauntily plunging himself into a controversy for which he evidently possessed little knowledge. Mr. Karkaria is wrong in his statement that the controversy about the overcrowding of the legal profession which is going on in your columns is "mostly among lawyers." Including Mr. Karkaria himself, about nine persons have contributed to it up to now. Of these, I believe four were lawyers and five were laymen. Mr. Karkaria cannot see benevolence of purpose or disinterestedness of object in those lawyers, because he says they are men "of a few years' standing and not very distinguished in their profession." According to him it is "unseemly for any but the most distinguished lawyers" to point out the defects of their profession. What are Mr. Karkaria's qualifications to participate in the controversy, may I ask? Are not even ordinary lawyers much better qualified than he to speak upon the subject? Mr. Karkaria's logic is extremely unsound. Because a person happens to have a brief and undistinguished career in a profession, therefore, says the modern Aristotle, that whatever that person may say about it, even a naked truth, must be taken to have been prompted by a selfish motive. I hope Mr. Karkaria, who, I believe, is a teacher, does not impart such faulty logic to his pupils. It is a piece of effrontery and shows bad taste to make a gratuitous assumption of sordidness of purpose against those lawyers. Mr. Karkaria's flamboyant letter may be construed by some into an attempt on his part to curry favour with Government. I am sure he would resent an insinuation of that kind. Why should he then accuse others of selfishness where not a vestige of reason exists for doing so?

Mr. Karkaria concurs in my suggestion of checking the overcrowding of the legal profession, but he advocates it on a most extraordinary ground. He seems to have assumed that the legal profession is a veritable breeding ground for sedition and disloyalty. He has most cruelly attacked the lawyers and his portraiture of them is a rank calumny. I protest against Mr. Karkaria's wild accusation that the lawyers in this country as a class are discontented with the British rule and Government, or that they have spread discontent among the people. In this as in other civilized countries the lawyers have always been in the forefront of all political movements. Their education befits them for that position. But the Indian lawyers are not less patriotic than their brethren in England, or less loyal in their allegiance to the Crown and supremacy of England than any other portion of His Majesty's subjects. I quite agree with Mr. Karkaria that Englishmen are "a nation of born rulers." It is, therefore, that they do not apprehend the danger, which exists but in the imagination of Mr. Karkaria. Englishmen have imbibed the love of freedom with their mothers' milk, and have blown the fanfare of freedom of speech and of action wherever they have established their suzerainty, knowing full well that in them lies the success of good government. The lawyers in this Presidency as a body have never identified themselves, directly or indirectly, with any movement calculated to discredit, much less to subvert, the British rule in India. On the contrary, they have always been very constitutional in their methods, and have never wished ill to the Government. Mr. Karkaria says that "nearly all our political agitators, our orators and journalists are lawyers," and that "that fact is too patent in Bombay." During the last thirty years we have had in Bombay political leaders like the late Mr. Vishwanath Mandlick, the late Mr. Justice Telang, the late Mr. Justice Ranade, the late Mr. R. M. Sayani, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabji, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, and that great political Goliath and born leader of men, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta. Though lawyers by profession, who ever dared to question their loyalty? Such of them as have died were held in high esteem during their lifetime, and have not ceased to be reverently remembered both by the rulers and the ruled. Among the living, two adorn the Bench of the High Court at the present day, and one was knighted very recently for his services to the country. There are lesser lights, who also are lawyers, but who have not less at heart the true interests of the Indians as well as the English than Mr. K. P. Karkaria professes to have.—Yours, &c,

K. E. GHAMAT.

Eldon Road, February 9.

## INDIAN STEEL.

### A NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENT.

The last month or two has witnessed an achievement which is of historic importance in the Industrial and economic development of India, namely, the production of rolled steel, on a commercial scale, from indigenous raw material. This important result has been accomplished at the new steel works erected by the Bengal Iron and Steel Company, Barraker, of which Messrs. Martin and Co., are the managing agents. The greatest credit is due to the enterprise of this company in having laid out over a hundred thousand pounds in the creation of a new industry. As with all pioneer undertakings enormous initial difficulties had to be faced, and it is gratifying to know that these have been successfully surmounted. Judging from samples now on view in Calcutta of cold steel, bent and punched, hammered and distorted into all kinds of shapes and yet without flaw or crack, there is no question of the ability of the works to turn out steel of a quality equal to anything of the kind produced in Europe or America. At present only some 500 tons of steel are being made per week, but as the demand increases, additional furnaces will be erected and the output can thus soon be doubled.

The demand in this Province alone for rolled steel in the form of joists and various sections, tees angles, etc., used in building construction is very considerable. It is noteworthy that this trade has hitherto almost solely been in the hands of Belgians who have for many years enjoyed a practical monopoly. The competition of the Barrakar steel will consequently be for some time to come with the products of Belgian and German rolling mills, and there is consequently no necessity for wasting sympathy on British workmen who might possibly suffer through the success of the present enterprise.

It is interesting to learn that though some fifty or sixty Englishmen and Scotsmen have been brought out in charge of the various departments the bulk of the workmen are natives of India trained by the company. The present operations do not represent by any means all that is proposed to be done at Barrakar. Ultimately it is intended to establish large rail rolling mills, and the day is evidently not far distant when India will be in a position to supply its own rails as well as sufficient steel for a variety of other purposes, industrial and military.

It must not be imagined that the starting of the steel works involves any diminution in the energy with which the iron works proper have so long been conducted at Barrakar. The outturn of pig iron is now well over 1,000 tons per week, much of which goes on to the market as pig, and the balance is used up in the Company's large foundries in the moulding of railway sleepers, pipes, architectural columns, etc. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor recently paid a visit to the steel works, and his interest in the undertaking is one that will be very generally shared by all who are directly or indirectly concerned in the commercial and industrial development of India's resources. "The Englishman."

A VERY formidable picture of Lord Kitchener is given by a writer in the "Outlook." When he steps out of his tent and sends his gaze travelling round the semi-circle of his view everyone feels uncomfortable. It has been admirably described by one who experienced it. I flinched though I was doing nothing wrong ; the subaltern stoppedtalking to me as though caught in a theft; a soldier who was driving in tent-pegs dropped his tools and began to fumble at his buttons ; upon all sides there was an instant of extreme discomfort until the great man went in again. And his eyes are always the same : brutal, piercing, pitiless, the eyes of a man whom a sweating orderly once described as "like the bloomin Day of Judgment."

## THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Major H. G. Carnegy is appointed to be Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, with effect from the date on which his appointment as Tutor to the Nawabzada of Junagadh terminates.

Captain F. S. C. Thompson, I. M. S., has been appointed to be Residency Surgeon, Baroda, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 1st February.

Mr. H. Wadham, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. L. W. Hartley, Presidency Inspector of Factories, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. G. R. Duxbury, on return to duty, is appointed to be Divisional Forest Officer, Satara, vice Mr. H. W. Keys, proceeding on leave.

The Reverend A. C. Sanders, Chaplain of Karachi, is granted privilege leave for three months, in combination with furlough for one year and nine months, from the 23rd February or subsequently.

Mr. E. H. McDougall, M.A. (Oxon), is appointed to be Professor of English and History, Elphinstone College, continuing to hold his present appointment in the Deccan College until the end of the current term.

Mr. A. L. Coventon, M.A. (Oxon), is appointed to be Inspector of European Schools in the Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces with effect from 15th April.

Mr. R. M. MacFarlaine, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Bijapur, and Mr. K. K. Desai, B.Sc., L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, acts as Executive Engineer Kanara, vice Mr. G. V. Gayatonde, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, proceeding on privilege leave.

Mr. F. St. J. Gebbie, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is granted privilege leave combined with furlough for a total period of one year from the 15th March or subsequently.

Mr. W. E. S. McGregor, Superior Revenue Establishment, Traffic Department, Class II, Grade I, District Traffic Superintendent, R.-M. Railway, has been granted by the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, privilege leave for 2 months and 29 days combined with furlough for 4 months and 1 day with effect from the 28th April.

## FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, and the following cases were heard before his Lordship and a common jury.

### ADMINISTRATION OF A STUPEFYING RUG.

Mehbubalikhan Shomatkhan, an inhabitant of Upper India, aged about 30 years, was charged with administering a stupefying drug, bhang or Indian hemp, to Shaik Farid Kamlu and Khawaz Nazirdin, two cultivators who had arrived in Bombay from the Bengal Presidency, with intent to rob them of the money in their possession. Mr. P. J. Padshah, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The prisoner was undefended.

The case for the Crown was that the two Bengalee cultivators, who were, like the accused, old men of sixty years, arrived in Bombay bound on a pilgrimage to Mecca, but as they could not get the required passes from the Commissioner of Police, they were detained in Bombay. They had put up in a musafarkhana or rest-house in Pakmodia Street. There the accused came to them and told them not to be down-cast on account of not getting the passes. He added that he was also a pilgrim like them, and not only would he get a pass for himself, but would procure a similar document for each of them. Before this offer of service was made accused had seen them count their money, which, according to the custom prevailing among villagers, they carried tied round their waists. On the 22nd December last he offered them some "jalebee," a native sweetmeat, and tea, on partaking of some of which they felt giddy and sick and complained to the "darogha" or keeper of the house. The matter was reported to Inspector Sullivan, who ordered the removal of the men to the Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Hospital. Accused was arrested, and it was ascertained that he was a man who was not pursuing any particular calling as a means of obtaining livelihood. From the information the Inspector had received, he sought out the lota or goblet in which the tea was offered and succeeded in tracing the licensed shop for the sale of intoxicating drugs from which the accused made his purchases. On the previous day, according to the entry in the sale-book, the accused had bought seven tolas of "bhang" and two tolas of "majam," another preparation of this intoxicating drug. The shop from which the jalebi was bought was also traced. There was expert evidence that unless "bhang" was administered in a fatal dose, a lower dose would be absorbed in the system in two hours after administration, and no trace of it could be discovered in analysis. As to the motive for the offence, the accused might have intended to relieve the two men of the money they carried round their waists, or there was the other alternative suggested by the law, to cause them hurt.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty ; the foreman, Mr. Peach, added that the accused had committed the offence with intent to commit theft. The Judge said to the accused that he had been adjudged guilty on overwhelming evidence. It was very disgraceful on his part to have pillaged fellow Mussalmans proceeding on a pilgrimage, and he spoke truly when he told some of the witnesses "Mera iman badal gaya," the equivalent of which in English would be that his faith had turned. But fortunately his crime was not productive of any disastrous consequences ; he was, therefore, sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, which the Court considered to be a very light punishment for the offence.

### VON DER LINDEN'S CASE.

#### PENAL SERVITUDE FOR LIFE.

Carl Gottfried Rudolph Von der Linden, the German who was sentenced on Wednesday evening to transportation for life, was again placed in the dock by order of the Judge. He was informed by his Lordship that he had been called up for the reason, that since he was a European the sentence of "transportation for life" which the Court had passed upon him yesterday, would have to be changed to that of "penal servitude for life." This, therefore, was the sentence of the Court upon him.

### ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A WIFE.

Madhu Ramji was tried before the same jury for attempting to murder his wife Laxmi by cutting her throat with a knife, on 16th January, at Agripada ; also with attempting to commit suicide a few minutes later by cutting his own throat with the same knife. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Accused was undefended.

Laxmi's evidence showed that she was married to the accused five years ago, and unless when he happened to be the worse for liquor, he treated her well. When in liquor he quarrelled with her and beat her. On the night of the 16th he was again in liquor. The child cried and he scolded her for not attending to it. She sat up and then again went to sleep. Some time after she felt as if a knife was being drawn across her throat, and she cried out "Aja, aja" (which meant grandmother), to the old woman next door. Accused subsequently attempted to cut his own throat. Police were called in and he and she were taken in a victoria to the Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Hospital.

His Lordship told the accused that he was not bound to say anything, but if he wished to say anything he might do so.

The accused said that he was drunk and did not know what he did.

His Lordship informed the jury that the evidence in the case was clear. The medical testimony delivered by Dr. Lafond, the House Surgeon of the hospital, showed that had the wound on Laxmi been a fraction deeper than it was, it would have severed the jugular, and probably death would have ensued. It was by the mercy of Providence, and not by the skill of an ignorant coolee the accused was, that Laxmi's life was saved. No doubt the class of people to whom the accused belonged had the habit of drinking, but even if they had the habit, it would be no excuse for them to attempt to commit murder or suicide. Laxmi's evidence was restrained, and it was given in the manner a prudent girl should ; she seemed not to bear any particular ill-will against her husband for the ill-treatment she had experienced at his hand.

The jury brought in a verdict of guilty on both the charges. His Lordship, in passing sentence, informed the accused that as his offence was not deliberate, and as very likely he was sorry for what he had done, he would sentence him this way:—Three years' rigorous imprisonment under the section for the attempted murder, and six months for the suicide, the sentence to run concurrent.

The Court then adjourned till 10-30 this morning.

## WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

### Cold Weather Fashions.

### NEW MODES FOR EVENING WEAR.

### HOW NOT TO TAKE COLD.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

ALTHOUGH in the matter of the more ordinary coat and skirt costumes there seems to be plenty of variety in the shape and length of the coats, when it comes to the consideration of a coat that is to be worn separately, there is a distinct feeling in favour of the long redingote. This is a useful garment which cover entirely the gown over which it is worn, and which adds an exceptional gracefulness of shape to its many other virtues. As a rule, it can be arranged in such a way that it looks equally well worn open or closed while a certain amount of harmony in the colouring of the costume as a whole can always be ensured by choosing a lining in some suitable shade.

A smart redingote is even now on its way to Monte Carlo, where doubtless it will enjoy a great success is made in very fine and soft drap souple, in a pale shade of jade green, a lovely colour, and one which is, moreover, surprisingly becoming. The coat is cut in a perfectly simple shape, as so many of the new coats are, and it fits quite closely to the figure. Ivory white Oriental satin is used for the long revers, which are continued round the back in the form of a collar, the same satin being also used for the pointed cuffs. An applique trimming in darker green velvet, outlined with braiding in turquoise blue and silver, looks very effective on this white satin back ground, while the coat itself is lined throughout with a dainty brocade of English manufacture, with silver roses on a pale blue ground.

A useful walking gown made with quite a short skirt is carried out in a dark green and blue tartan fabric and made in one of those soft woollen materials which are very warm and yet light in weight. The upper part of the skirt is closely pleated, while the lower part is covered with a deep hem of dark green soft leather. The collar and the revers, as well as the waist-belt, are made in the same dark green leather. The sleeves, which are very new and original in style, are made partly in leather and partly in the woollen material. They are trimmed just above the wrist with quaint little frills of dark green glace silk. The soft fur tie is made in miniver and finished with a fringe of ermine tails.

Just now, when so many hunt balls are being given, and when every week numbers of important balls of various kinds are taking place in the country every one is more or less interested in the subject of dainty dance dresses. Since they are perfectly certain not to clash with the pink of the men's hunting coats, white gowns are always looked upon as being the safest and most suitable attire for these country balls. The fact, too, that white is infinitely more becoming than to the majority of complexions at last seems to be dawning upon the imagination of those who are most nearly responsible for fashion's vagaries, and who help to guide her votaries in the way that they should go. Those who are still hesitating as to the choice of their dance dresses may safely attire themselves nowaday, in white, knowing that in white frocks they will certainly look their best, while their gowns will also represent the very latest and smartest modes as they are being seen at the moment in Paris and on the Riviera.

White soft satin and white crepe de chine are ideal fabrics for the more durable kind of dance dresses, while white tulle and chiffon, silk muslin, and esprit net remain in high favour for debutantes' ball gowns. White taffetas mousseline, trimmed with many little ruches and finely-kilted frills of the same silk, will enjoy a certain vogue for dance frocks, and is not without a quaint charm of its own. Some very pretty bodices in white taffetas are arranged on picturesque lines, with draped fichu effects, carried out either in chiffon or silk mousseline, bordered with fine lace. In all the newest ball-gowns either the bodices themselves or the very wide corselet waist-belts are being brought down to a long point in front, in a way which is infinitely more becoming to the figure than the straight round waist, which was in vogue for some time. Small bows arranged in graduated sizes down the centre of the front of the bodice, and continued sometimes in a straight line to the hem of the skirt, are to be seen on many of the newest dance frocks. Sometimes long loops in silk placed horizontally and finished with tiny diamond buttons at the end of each loop, take the place of these bows. Yet another novel and effective trimming consists of tiny fans of silk, very closely gathered and arranged in a similar way but with a small diamond button in the centre of each fan.

Paris is fashioning most of its evening gowns and theatre coats of velvet. The exquisite chiffon and mousseline velvets are chiefly used, as they are very soft, and do not crease like the other weaves. All the deep pink shades, peach, shell and coral, the tea-rose and banana yellows, silvery light green and certain tones of mauve are beautiful in velvet, and, trimmed with handsome lace make ideal evening gowns. A touch of dark fur is remarkably effective upon the light velvets, and paillette trimmings, in colours matching the velvets upon which they are used, combine charmingly with lace in the decoration of the velvet evening gown.

Severity of outline is usually the keynote of the velvet evening frock and many models show a perfectly plain full skirt, pointed draped bodice, and close-fitting wrinkled sleeves. The decolletage is draped with handsome lace, and the sleeve frills are also of lace. There are some models, however, which preserve the simplicity of outline, but show elaborate detail in trimming of lace, paillettes, and appliques. In ball and dinner gowns for matrons the Princess style is again popular with both stout and slender women. This robe Princesse, when fashioned from some of the soft velvets of the day, and trimmed with lace, is difficult to surpass in point of grace and beauty.

Spangled and paillette robes are much worn. A black net gown, with jet, silver, gold, or steel paillettes, is one of the most effective gowns a woman can possess. For the moment the gold spangles for paillettes are the smartest. The demand or brown is seen in the different shades of the colour, with bronze or gold sprangles ; while mauve, blue and green are also to be found in any number of new and effective patterns. White spangled with silver is not so new, but the designs outlined with paillettes are quite new. Yellow with gold is a delightful combination, and white spangled with gold and put over pleated or yellow chiffon gives a deep champagne shade which is most original and striking. All spangled gowns should be made up over chiffon or tulle and on silk or satin foundations. The blouse and skirt of silk or satin must be carefully fitted, and the skirt cut sufficiently full ; them must come the gathered, ganged, or accordion-pleated chiffon skirt. Chiffon must also cover the bodice. And, finally, the robe itself must be most carefully hung so as to secure the desired "flare," but it must not be cut too full round the hips, for the net of which these gowns is made is apt to be rather harsh in texture, and does not fall gracefully into pleats or gathers.

Perhaps the soundness of the lungs and throat does not seem a matter closely concerning the beauty quest ; but if those parts are strong, the chest and neck are naturally full, and therefore are well developed. But not only in fine development does this soundness affect your charm. A pleasant-speaking voice is one of the most attractive things about a woman, and many a plain face has been forgotten at the sound of a voice or a laugh. Lessons in singing or elocution are excellent for the throat and lungs, but if these are impossible, practise a few simple exercises, and strengthen your throat and lungs so that they will resist all cold. Any general exercise helps the system to resist—walking, riding, skating, golf, hockey, etc. But there are special exercises that have direct effect, and these should supplement

the general ones. First of all comes the cold bath—plunge or shower—providing it leaves you in a warm glow; if not, try a cold sponge bath. After a brisk rub, slip intowarm, loose clothing, and begin work.

Breathe, not in an irregular fashion, but systematically, in order to make every breath tell. Raise the arms until the elbows are at shoulder level and well out; place the finger-tips lightly on the chest; then, with the lips closed, draw in a full breath, swelling the chest until you feel the fingers rise with it, and letting the inflation extend far down through the trunk. Hold the breath while you count ten quickly. Let it out in the same length of time, exhaling with the mouth open. Five of these long breaths are enough for the beginner, and may cause a slight dizziness, which is harmless. Later, you may count more slowly, and increase the number of breaths. Drop the arms to let them rest, and take a throat exercise. Keeping the lips closed, force the tongue back, folding it under. At the same time inhale and hold the breath, keeping the tongue in position while counting ten. Relax and exhale. Repeat three times. Your arms are now ready to take the position of the first exercise, fingers on chest. Throw out the arms laterally, forcing them back as far as they will go, and thrusting the chest out at the same time. Return to position. Continue in two counts until the arms show the first sign of weariness.

Now for the tongue again. Fold it back upon itself this time instead of under. Inhale as before, and repeat three times. The next proceeding is to rub or slap the throat and chest vigorously. Then once more a throat exercise. The tongue is to be forced back as before, and turned under, but not straight under. The tip of the tongue is turned downward to the left and right alternately for six counts, inhaling meanwhile. Take the next breathing exercise flat on your back. Place the fingers on the chest, elbows out, just as you did when standing. Inhale, inflating the chest. Exhale slowly. Repeat five times. Let the hands fall beside you. Inhale, letting the abdomen do the work. Exhale slowly. Repeat five times. Inhale breathing evenly from chest to abdomen. Exhale and count as before. A sore throat may often be cured by practic like the above if you begin it as soon as you feel the soreness coming on. A sort of massage movement may be added to the exercises. Wet the throat with spirits of camphor, place the finger tips under the ears, and work with a rotary movement, proceedings downward until the fingers of both hands meet at the bollow of the throat.

Although the breathing exercises are of great benefit, they cannot be entirely successful unless they teach you the habit of constant deep-breathing. When you feel a cold coming on, fight it at once with all these exercises. No medicine can compare with them. They are not a guaranted cure, but it is safe to promise that colds will become less frequent with their practice. Make a practice of breathing through the nose. Sometimes this will seem impossible, when the nasal passage is inflamed; but if you will rub the nose and forehead with vaseline, and persistently keep the lips closed, the air will find its natural path. It is warmed and filtered clean of dust and germs in its passage through the nose. Cold air inhaled through the mouth is exceedingly irritating to the bronchial tubes. Any exercise which enforces strong breathing is beneficial to the lungs blowing soap bubbles, singing, reciting, or whistling.

## THE GODS OF OLD GAUL.

(Concluded from page 4.)

From these syncritic retreats the gods continued to interfere with the affairs of the more active world—until St. Patrick put a final stop to it—but thence forward it is the human conquerors who become the heroes of the story. For the epics of Cuchulainn and Finn mac Coul we must refer the reader to Mr. Squire's stirring and picturesque summaries, which are "full of fine fighting." It is interesting to trace the efforts of early Christian scribes to turn the legends to good purpose by describing the conversion of Ossian by St. Patrick, and the evocation of Cuchulainn himself from the dead that he might testify to the new religion before a sceptical Irish king.

Upon the British or Brythonic side the chief interest of Mr. Squire's pagesthes in their elucidation of the Arthurian and similar cycles. King Lear appears to be identical with Ler, the Gaelic seagod while Cordelia is probably Creudylad, a daughter of the sky god Lludd, of whose veneration Ludgate Hill is an abiding reminder. King Arthur has undergone much metamorphosis in his passage to modern times via the Romance minstrels, Malory and Tennyson. There may even have been two Arthurs, the one a native god and the other an actual military leader of post-Roman times. The former appears somewhat late in the British Pantheon, inheriting the attributes and exploits attached to one Gwydion in the earlier cycles. He was scarcely of the same rank even as Merlin, who appears to have been a sort of British Zeus, and may have been the deity worshipped at Stonehenge. There is no Launcelot to be found in the genuine Celtic tradition, and several of the Knights of the Round Table are reproductions, of the same earlier divinity under a diversity of names. The bulk of the legends can be analysed, however, into "three principal "motifs" prominent everywhere in Celtic mythology, the birth of the sun-god, the struggle between light and darkness, and the raiding of the under-world by friendly gods for the good of man."

We have only been able to skim or suggest the interest of Mr. Squire's book, which is replete with curious information. Celtic mythology is certainly fascinating, even if we cannot go the length of the author's claim that it is "as beautiful and graceful as the Greek." It seems lacking in artistic form and moral idealism, and if less "crude" than the similar accumulations of the Teutonic and Scandinavian peoples, it also lacks much of their dignity. It can be answered, of course, that little of it has been worked upon by great literary genius, and that under the hands of one great master in Tennyson it has proved the basis of the finest poetry. Whether in can still inspire the singers of a later day is for time—and the various Celtic Societies—to discover.

## THE SNOWSTORMS ON THE FRONTIER.

### TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION INTERRUPTED.

The recent snowstorms interfered seriously with telegraphic communication on sections of the North-West Frontier, Kashmir, and the Western Himalaya region generally, on the 21st to 24th January. The line from Thall to Sadda, in the Kurram Valley was interrupted for 93 hours between the 21st and 25th. There was a break for 82 hours between Dalhousie and Balum Bazaar, and one of the 113 hours between Mansehra and Oghi, to the north of Abbotabad. Between the 28th January and 1st February the line between Uri and Punch in the south-western part of Kashmir was broken for 101 hours, while from the 28th to the 2nd, communication between Bandipur and Minimarg on the Gilgit route was broken for 121 hours. The snow-fall in Kashmir was exceptionally heavy, and so far back as the 21st January all communication, postal and telegraph, had ceased with Bandipur. Four days later a report was received that the line was buried under snow, and on the 1st February a further report said the repairs could not be effected at once as a blinding storm on the 28th January had prevented anyone leaving Minimarg. In the eastern section of the Himalayas there has been much less snow, and the telegraph line to Gyantse has stood wonderfully well. There was, however, interruption for 44 hours between the 29th January and 1st February. "Pioneer."

## BOMBAY CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

### THE LATE SIR GEORGE COTTON.

Before proceeding with the business of the meeting, the President, in referring to the death of Sir George Cotton, said they were all aware of the sad news which reached the other day all too suddenly. It seemed but yesterday that he was in their midst. He was always interested in every matter concerned with the Municipality, and as a Corporator, as a member of the Standing Committee and as a President of the Corporation he did excellent work and earned the esteem of all. They all hoped that bright and happy days were in store for him in the home-land, but God had willed it otherwise and to that Will they should all bow. He (President) understood that an urgency meeting was to be called in connection with the matter, and so it would be referred to more fully afterwards.

### CYCLE TAX.

The following letter from the Commissioner with regard to the collection of the tax on cycles was considered:—With reference to the Corporation Resolution of 1st December 1904, requesting the Commissioner to report whether better means could be devised for a larger collection of the tax on cycles kept in the City I have to report that cycles are mostly kept in rooms or places inaccessible to the Ward Staff, and that, with the ever-increasing work (Assessment and Collection), the present establishment cannot find time to inspect all such places. The Ward Clerks are not allowed by the rate-payers to enter their rooms with a view to detect untaxed cycles, and therefore they have been warned not to force their way into premises where objection to their entry is taken. The Ward Staff have far more important duties to perform, viz., inspection of properties, vacancies, 1-5th drawback cases, demolition and inspection of stables every month, and collection of taxes. If the unsatisfactory work of searching for bicycles is to be continued by the out-door establishment the duties abovementioned cannot be properly performed. Extra staff was employed in the years 1900-1901 and 1901-1902 to detect untaxed cycles in the City, but as there was no appreciable increase in the amount of the cycle tax it was discontinued. The Assessor and Collector is of opinion, and I agree with him, that the tax will never be properly levied until the law is altered and the owners of the cycles are required to register their cycles and to pay the tax in advance. The Municipal Solicitors are of opinion that the provisions of the Act are not adequate for securing the effectual levy of the tax on cycles, and that they can think of no means which would be effective, except a system of licensing coupled with a stringent law against the use of unlicensed cycles in the public street.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit moved that the letter be recorded, and that the Commissioner be requested to submit a draft amendment of the Municipal Act for compelling owners of cycles to register their machines and pay the tax on them in advance, and for giving such other information as might be thought desirable for a better collection of the tax.

Mr. Joseph Baptista remarked that the best way to get out of the difficulty was to drop the tax altogether. So far as he was aware in no other part of the British Empire such a tax was levied. He moved an amendment that the matter be referred to a Committee for consideration and report.

The amendment fell to the ground for want of a seconder.

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola moved another amendment to the effect that the Commissioner's letter be recorded.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, in supporting the original motion, said that when the Act empowered them to levy a tax on cycles, they had no right to withhold it. If the cyclists managed to escape the tax it was but right and proper to adopt such measures as would prevent the continuance of such dishonesty. Cyclists were a nuisance to pedestrians, to traffic and sometimes to themselves when they had accidents. They rang the bell in such a way as to startle the horses. He considered the tax was a comparatively light one and should be paid. They should not drop it because dishonest people tried to evade it. He thought Mr. Petit's proposition under the circumstances was the best one which the Corporation should adopt.

On a division, Mr. Jaffer's amendment was lost and the original proposition was carried.

### RETIREMENT OF THE WATER ENGINEER.

The following letter from the Commissioner was considered as an urgent business:—I have to state for the information of the Corporation that Mr. A. Fairlie Bruce, M.I.C.E., Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, has intimated his desire to retire from Municipal service. Mr. Bruce has served for a period of over 7½ years, during which time he has had only privilege leave and one month's leave without pay. Strictly speaking Mr. Bruce is not entitled to any leave at present, as his temporary service does not count, but I trust that the Corporation will, in view of the length of his service, be disposed to grant him some special concession on his retirement.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah observed that the Commissioner had very largely considered the views of the members of the Corporation in his letter. It was not desirable that Mr. Bruce should suffer in any way on his retirement. He (Sir Pherozeshah) therefore moved that Mr. Bruce be granted nine months' leave on full pay from the 18th instant and that he be given a first class passage home.

Sir Bhalchundra Krishna seconded the motion, which was carried.

### DEPORTATION OF PAUPER IMMIGRANTS.

The Corporation considered the report of their committee regarding the recovery of charges on account of the deportation of pauper immigrants. The Committee in their report stated that the Government Resolution dated the 15th May 1903, forwarded by the Commissioner, gives no reason why Government have decided to withdraw from the arrangement previously made, by which Government undertook to defray a moiety of the charges incurred in the deportation of such of the immigrants as reside in British Districts, and to move the Native States concerned to bear the expenses connected with deporting their own subjects; but from the preamble of the Government Resolution it may be surmised that Government have found some difficulty in recovering charges due from Native States. The Government Resolution therefore says that "the claims for deportation charges outstanding against Native States should be withdrawn, and the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay should be informed that Government cannot undertake to make any further recoveries from these States, but will pay half the cost of deportation in all such cases up to the date of the receipt of this Resolution." Para. 2 of the Resolution further says that "as pauper immigrants can now be dealt with under Section 27 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, Government Notification of 27th February 1901 should now be cancelled." In these circumstances the Committee beg to state that there is nothing for the Corporation to do except to record the said Resolution. Since the above was written the Commissioner has asked the Committee to consider a further Resolution of Government regarding debit of charges for deportation of famine immigrants, dated the 25th February 1904, and report their views on it to the Corporation. It will be seen that Government have ordered recovery from the Municipality of the moiety (amounting to Rs. 3,149-13-0) of certain charges for deportation of mendicants incurred by the Commissioner of Police, which that officer himself states were incurred by him, not as a plague measure, but as a famine measure, under the authority of Government Resolution dated the 23rd May 1900. The Government Resolution dated the 22nd March 1901 quoted by the Commissioner of Police in his reports to Government is a Resolution by which Government informed him that he was right in understanding that it was intended to cancel or supersede the orders in the Resolution of 23rd May 1900, when Government passed the orders of 1901 which are referred to in para. 1 of this report. Notwithstanding this and notwithstanding that the Commissioner of Police states that the deportation was made under the orders of 1900 and not under those of 1901, Government now holds that though the orders of 1900 had not been formally cancelled, yet the circumstances which had called those orders into existence had passed away at the time when the charges in question were incurred by the Police Commissioner, and that therefore half the charges should be recovered from the Municipality. The Committee concur with the Commissioner that there is no justification for debiting half or any portion of the charges to the Municipality, and they beg to recommend that the Corporation should inform Government accordingly and decline to pay the amount.

Mr. Joseph Baptista had appended a long minute of dissent, in which he stated that the Commissioner of Police had made a mistake and that the Government were justified in asking for a moiety of the expenses from the Corporation.

On the motion of the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, the report was adopted, and it was further resolved to forward a copy of the same to the Commissioner to enable him to make a necessary communication to Government.

### ELECTRIC WIRES.

In April last the Municipal Commissioner requested the sanction of the Corporation to the Royal Yacht Club being allowed to lay electric wires across the Apollo Pier Road at an annual rental of Rs. 100. The Corporation referred the matter to a Committee, requesting them to enquire, in consultation with the Commissioner, into this and any other similar cases which might exist of wires being laid across Municipal roads and report upon them, stating the circumstances under which the wire were laid without Municipal authority. The Committee has now submitted their report, in which they state that there are three cases in which electric wires have been laid across public roads. In two of the cases, viz., Mr. Tata's residence and the Royal Bombay Yacht Club Municipal permission was not obtained, but it is difficult to find out now who was responsible for allowing the omission. The Committee beg to recommend that the rent and other terms proposed by the Commissioner for these two cases be accepted. In the third case, viz., Watson's Hotel, Municipal permission was obtained, but no rent was made payable. The Committee are of opinion that a suitable rent should be levied in this case also.

The report was adopted and permission granted to the laying of electric wires across the roads leading to Mr. Tata's residence and the Yacht Club on conditions mentioned in the Commissioner's letter.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3 p.m. on Monday next.

## INDIA REVISITED.

(BY SAMUEL SMITH, M. P.)

I should like, with your permission, as an old friend of India, to lay before your readers some considerations which have occurred to me on this, my third, visit to this country. It is forty-two years since I first travelled through the Bombay Presidency, and it is interesting to observe the changes, social and political, that have taken place since then.

The first thing that strikes a visitor is the wonderful increase in higher education. Colleges and high schools now abound all over India. In all important centres one meets Indian gentlemen as cultivated and well educated as those in Western countries. Their views are voiced by the Indian National Congress.

I should wish first to refer to the subject of Temperance. The religious sentiment of India is utterly opposed to the use of alcoholic liquors. Both the Hindu and Mahommedan religions condemn it, and the mass of the people obey the dictates of their religion. But the drink habit is growing in India, and it is attributed by the people to the influence of Europeans and to the policy of the Government in encouraging its sale for the sake of revenue. It is undoubted that the revenue from the sale of drink and drugs has about doubled in the last twenty years, and it is painful to find how the best native opinion holds the Government responsible for much of this increase. I have not a doubt that if the principle of local option were to be assented to, the municipalities of India would generally suppress the liquor-shops. It would lead to some illicit drinking, but the gains from a moral point of view would be much greater than the losses.

With regard to the financial condition of India, the state of things is most favourable. Large surpluses have occurred for the last five or six years, and there will be another very large one this coming year. The country has now recovered to a considerable extent from the two last terrible famines. The plague still exists, and is very bad at some points, but it has not the paralysing effect it had some years ago. Yet it would be a mistake to suppose that the general level of the population is being much raised. Contrasting the state of things now with my recollections of forty-two years ago when I travelled for months through the rural districts, I think there is some progress, but not so much as one would like to see. The mass of the people are still miserably poor, halfclad, and sometimes hardly clad at all. The cultivators, who are five-sixths of the population, are deeply in debt to the money lenders, and any failure of crops brings them to the verge of starvation. The two most urgent reforms in India are to liberate the cultivators from the money-lenders and to develop irrigation to the utmost. The mass of the Indian ryots are but as children. They go into debt with as little thought of consequences as children play at marbles. Their caste regulations compel them to spend far too much on infant marriages, and then they usually get hopelessly into debt to the money-lenders, paying 12 to 24 per cent. per annum, sometimes much more. In this district an Act was passed in relief of debt, giving discretion to the courts to remit exorbitant interest; but something more is required. I almost think that something like the American homestead law is required. The little holding and the farming stock and clothing should be exempt from attachment for debt, and the money-lender would know that the ryot had no real security to offer him. Perhaps advances through village banks may do something to replace the money-lender. But the main thing is to render the ryot more intelligent. Nine-tenths of the population cannot read or write and have no knowledge of arithmetic. They can be persuaded to sign anything, however contrary to their interest. They have no foresight and live by the day. Their lives are hard and monotonous, almost unrelieved by pleasure. They are debarred by their caste rules from shifting from one trade to another; and, till this thick crust of ignorance is done away with, one scarcely sees how any great change in their condition can take place.

The extension of primary education is all-important in India. Enough has been done for higher education. There are now many thousands of University graduates in India; but there are 300 millions of people, nearly all steeped in the darkness of ignorance. Mission schools are bright spots on this dark background. I am staying at present with American missionaries who are carrying out a fine scheme of industrial education. A large number of famine orphans are being trained in handicrafts, and this is going on all over India. There is nothing that India needs more than industrial training and the opening of new industries. Many thousands of children are now being so trained, and will form a valuable element in the future population of the country. India urgently stands in need of industrial development. It has resources without end which are simply wasted because the people have neither the knowledge nor the energy to use them. Foreign capital conducted by foreign enterprise, and on a large scale, is required in India. There is room for almost endless development; but with the exception of the Parsee community, which is almost European in its character, there is not yet the requisite knowledge on the part of the Indian population. Yet there are some industries now thriving in India. The cotton industry in Bombay and the surrounding districts is very flourishing. In this inland town of Sholapur, there are three great cotton mills, one of which I went through. It was equal to a first-class Lancashire factory, and employs about 3,000 operatives. Wages are only about one-fifth or one-sixth what they are in England. But it takes three Indians to do the work of one Lancashire operative. The mill works thirteen hours a day, against nine and a half in Lancashire; but the work-people frequently leave for an hour or two at a time, and there are always about 20 per cent. of them outside the mill, eating or resting, or smoking. This is a common custom in India for the people cannot stand the continuous strain of work as white people can.

There is no active disloyalty in India worth speaking of, but there is a good deal of complaint of the Government, and an unreasonable demand that they should do for the community things that the people ought to do for themselves. I am doing what I can to teach self-help and self-reliance. There is no doubt that Western ideas are filtering steadily through the country. I might even say that Christian ethics are now becoming the common standard of all educated and enlightened Indians. I have met with not a few Hindoos and Mahomedans whose conversation and views of life differ little from that of educated English and American citizens. But we must always remember this, that below this thin crust of cultivated Indians there is a dense mass of hopeless ignorance. The cleavage between Hindoo and Mohammedan is a strong as ever it was, and would result at times in fatal collisions were it not for the over-rule of a strong and impartial authority. The Government of India presents problems of great difficulty. Lord Curzon is grappling with these with extraordinary energy. He has not succeeded altogether in winning the goodwill of the natives; but I think as time goes on he will have more justice done to him; and everyone must wish that his second tenure of power will be as successful as or even more so than his first.—"Westminster."

In fulfilment of a vow, a large and influential meeting of the Shiah ladies of Calcutta, under the presidency of Fatima Sultan Begum (Mrs Masoom) was held in the afternoon of 31st January at the residence of Dr. M. M. Masoom, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, when the ladies present offered their sincere thanks to God for the complete recovery of Her Excellency Lady Curzon, C. I., from her recent illness and prayed for their Excellencies' long life and prosperity. Alms were then distributed to the poor. The interior of the house was tastefully decorated and there was a band in attendance to enliven the occasion. Nautches were held, and pan, attar, and sweets were distributed to those present.

**The Bath for Tender Feet.**

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## THE NEGRO ADVANCE IN AMERICA.

### WHAT MAY HAPPEN A CENTURY HENCE?

In describing "two interesting and stimulating months" in Canada and the United States, Mr. John Morley confessed to his constituents at Brechin that he greatly preferred our constitutional system to that of the United States. Our American kinsfolk, he continued, have confidence in their own common sense, shrewdness, right feeling, and eventually the issue usually justified that confidence. In America there was no Established Church, but there was no country where religion was more genuine or more earnest. The common schools were practically confined to secular instruction, yet nowhere in the world was religious knowledge more general. The United States was a country without the untold blessings of an hereditary House of Lords, yet there was no country in the world, so far as he knew, where the rights of property were safer.

If the gradual advance northward of the freed black population of the South continued to the end of the century there might be sixty or even eighty millions of coloured people in the United States. He continued—This is the retribution that followed wrong. Africans were brought into the Southern States much as Chinese were now being brought into South Africa. People might have to wait even fifty or a hundred years before heaven sent in the bill; but what sort of eventual harvest could be expected when the foundations of a State were laid upon an inferior civilisation? We were by the importation of Chinese labour changing the base and foundation of our State in South Africa, and some day the white men there, would have to pay the penalty.

After speaking of the esteem and friendship of Americans for Englishmen, and the fervour with which the British section in Canada gloried in the connection with Great Britain, Mr. Morley dealt briefly with the political situation at home. He maintained that the present Government was at this moment in the most humiliating and dishonoured position that any British Ministry had occupied since the days of the Stuarts. He condemned the reckless extravagance of the Ministry, and contended that enterprise, as well as public confidence, was checked by the prolonged suspense regarding the fiscal agitation which had been forced on the country with so little wisdom and foresight.

## THE SAVOY-VATICAN ENTENTE CORDIALE.

Rome has had a series of shocks which have provided not only the Court, but political circles, with food for gossip and discussion, writes a correspondent. The Duke and Duchess of Genoa and their eldest son, the Prince of Udine, began the seasation by going to the Beatification the other day in St. Peter's. To be sure they went in the strictest privacy, but they were recognised, and the extreme devotion of their attitude noted. This most unusual step in a Prince of the House of Savoy was followed by a visit to the Vatican museums, certainly not privately, as the Papal authorities were advised of the intended visit. No sooner had the astonished Romans digested this fact than they were absolutely stupefied by hearing that the Duke and Duchess and their son had been received in private and formal audience by the Pontiff. There is no doubt of this, the fact is known and established in spite of official denials.

The question now arises by whose advice did they go? Not on their own initiative it would seem, as they are not of known piety. Society has come to the conclusion that the King was quite ignorant of the Duke's intention, and it is whispered was free in the expression of his displeasure. Queen Margherita has herself had an audience with Pius X., so hers must have been an influence at work. Pius X. was extremely benevolent in his bearing during the Duke's audience. He asked particularly for his other children, and for the Duchess of Aosta, speaking with great feeling of the devotion of Princess Clotilde, King Humbert's sister, to the Church. The Pontiff presented the Duke his photograph with a Latin autograph inscription, and the Duchess and Prince of Udine gold medals, having the Papal head and arms on either side.

## THE POPE AS DOMESTIC ECONOMIST.

The present crisis in the fortunes of the Catholic Church has necessitated retrenchments in expenditure, and Pius X. has stepped nobly into the breach, says a Rome Correspondent. In the most quiet way he has economised here and there, not disdaining the penny-wise system, and being the first to set the example. In this he is seconded by Cardinal Merry del Val, who having private means, has no need to draw upon the Church; but the other Cardinal shown no desire to give up any of their revenues. This, however, should not be counted against them as their positions require troops of useless servants, suites of unused rooms, horses and carriages, certain entertainments not to mention the calls upon their purses as servants of the Church; while many of them, indeed, almost all, are without any private means.

It is computed that the Pontiff has so managed that the expenses of the Holy See will be reduced yearly by 1,000,000 francs (£40,000), which means an annual saving of that amount in normal times. Of course, on extraordinary occasions, such as Jubilees, the Peter's Pence increase enormously.

All this, of course, causes discontent within the Apostolic Palace. Perquisites have taken wing and flown away and the number of employees has been reduced. In fact, there is now someone to look after things, and the "victims" grumble.

## THE DISAPPEARING FORESTS OF AMERICA.

Forestry has come to the front in America with the American Forest Congress, held at Washington. To such an extent has the cutting of valuable timber been carried in various parts of the United States that a considerable change in climatic conditions has resulted. The utter destruction of virgin forest moreover, is seriously threatened, and the problem of their preservation has been discussed by representatives of the Government, the great railways lumber men, and the grazing and irrigation interests under the presidency of Mr. James Wilson the Secretary of Agriculture who happens to be the only member of the Cabinet who is of British birth. President Roosevelt, of course, has taken an enthusiastic interest in the forestry problem ever since he was a rancher in the West, and is energetically supporting Mr. Gifford Pinchot, one of his intimate personal friends, who is a wealthy New Englander, but has, from his zeal for the subject, engaged in the duties of Chief Forester, and is thus at the head of the United States Bureau of Forestry. There are fifty-nine national forest reserves, covering more than 62,000,000 acres. These are set aside as sacred premises, and it is intended under heavy penalties, to preserve them inviolate, while it is hoped by judicious restraint to check the present rate of timber cutting—about 40,000,000,000 feet a year—which, it is estimated, would exhaust the country's forests in about sixty years.

## HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

However it may be in England, cremation is making wide advances in foreign countries. In Germany there are now eight crematoria in operation—one each at Gotha, Hamburg, Heidelberg, Jana, Offenbach, Mainz, Mannheim, and Eisenach. During the past year, 1,074 bodies were cremated in them, making a total since their foundation of 6,917. There are now 88 societies having for their object to forward the public interest in cremation, and in some cases to provide pecuniary assistance for poor families, who may desire to cremate their dead. These Societies have a total of some 22,000 members. The crematoria most made use of during the last twelve months were those of Gotha and Hamburg with 270 and 224 respectively. In France the crematorium at the cemetery of Pere Lachaise is the most utilised. During 1903 no fewer than 6,934 bodies were there reduced to ashes, though it must be said that only in 306 cases was this method of burial due to testamentary instruction, the majority being the bodies of the inmates of prisons, hospitals and so on. For 1904, the complete figures are not yet published, but during the first three months more than 1,803 cremations took place. It may be noted that in some of the French colonies, not ably in Senegal, cremation of the bodies of those dying of yellow fever, plague, or cholera is compulsory. In the United States, 3,160 bodies were cremated in 1903, as compared with 2,080 in 1901. In Switzerland, Italy and Denmark similar progress is reported.

It is a significant fact that whereas the total coal production of the United States is now at the rate of some 1,000,000 tons per diem, its consumption on the railroads of the country is 400,000 tons per day, or 40 per cent of the whole. One locomotive requires for its yearly sustenance an average of £1,000 worth of coal, and accordingly for a line possessing 1,000 engines the cost of coal alone is £1,000,000 per annum. The coal bills of an American railway average 10 per cent of the whole annual outlay, and from 30 to 40 per cent of the cost of running the locomotives. One would like to know how these figures compare with the amount and cost of coal consumed in providing the power for an electric railway.

Few people (writes a correspondent) have any idea of the extent to which quite young children practise polite lying. I knew a small boy who was told that if he left a little jelly in the pot it would perhaps grow in the night. Accordingly he left a little, and it did grow, so that he had more next day. This happened day after day, and his innocent blue eyes never betrayed that he knew very well he was being amiably hoaxed. It is pleased his elders, it should please him, he thought, and then—it was a method empirical truly but good, of continuing the supply of jelly.

A less mixed motive is seen in his using the word "bastek" to his younger brother.

"Why don't you say "basket'?" asked the latter, with conscious pride.

"Oh, I said 'bastek' to comfort your language," was the elder's reply.

But who can explain the following? The beautiful little girl of a most refined woman suddenly appalled her by rapping out an oath and spitting. The mother, at a loss, exclaimed, I think the devil himself must have put it into your head! To which the child: The devil told me to say 'damn,' but the spitting was my own idea.

The interchange of symptoms, like the interchange of dreams, produces a wonderful crop of lies. Here the pleasure is a really fantastic one, for no one wants to hear another person's dreams, and he, who listens, does so on the strict understanding that he does it to make good his own right to be story-teller in turn. If I listen (or seem to listen to you, you must listen to me is the rule of this queer game. Sometimes the first speaker is vexed to find that his companion has gone one better. I overheard a comical instance of this in the train lately. Said one man solemnly to another:

"I always know when a thing has disagreed with me, and I never fancy it after. It's a safe thing to go by your feelin's. But his companion demurred:

"I don't know about that. It isn't safe for me. I never know what's done the mischief, and like as not I prefer the very things that's worst for me. This evidently seemed a more interesting case to be in, and the first man unblushingly replied. Well now, and that's me too. I've seen me eat pork and be that sick! And the first thing I'd crave when I was better was—pork again!

Of course, this may have been due to a flurried wish to be amiable; there are people who always agree with you. Perhaps a clue might be found to this man's mental state by his next venture, which was a rat story. I should be glad if a naturalist could be found to confirm it. He said:—

"I'd been losing a tidy lot of eggs lately, and I knew 'twas rats, but I couldn't fare to understan' how they managed it. But yesterday, I come upon a heap of 'em. One beggar had an egg in his forepaws huggin' it close, and th' other beggars was pullin' him by th' tai-al. They dropped him pretty quick when they see me comin' and scuttled off; but th' beggar with th' egg stuck to it till I knocked him on the head with th' poker. Did y' ever hear tell of the like? The beggar!"

A welcome addition to the stories dealing with stage illusions is told by a German writer. It deals with the famous American tragedian Edwin Forrest. During a tour in the Western States, he one evening played Virginius before a crowded audience in a small mining town. During the scene in which he kills his daughter, the house was spell-bound, and the proverbial pin could have been heard to drop, had not its fall been drowned by the plash of tears. In the next act, however, the inevitable reaction came—accidentally. In it the father, on the verge of madness, wanders up and down the stage crying: "Virginia! Virginia! Where is my child!" Then from his seat in the stalls up rose an old, indignant miner, and cried out in an angry voice: You killed her in the last act, you old scoundrel, as you very well know. You are a rogue and trickster, every inch of you. So amazed was the tragedian that he came to a standstill and stared blankly at the accusing forefinger. This brought down the house—and the curtain.

Nothing is too insignificant for the exploitation of modern industry. In France they have just been making experiments as to the possibility of utilising in some way the skins of field mice. Could this be proved it would lend even greater activity to the reprisals of agriculturists against these small ravagers of the crops. Accordingly M. Grosjean, an inspector of agriculture, submitted some of these mouse skins to Paris furrier with the inquiry if anything could be made out of them. The reply was in the affirmative, as the skins, despite their smallness, if obtained in sufficient numbers, could by reason of their delicacy and suppleness, be employed to advantage in certain branches of the trade. M. Grosjean thereupon set to work to devise a simple and economical trap. He recommends that a bell-glass, such as those employed by gardeners, be sunk in the earth, with its edges a few inches beneath the surface. In it is placed a piece of carrot or a few grains of corn, as bait. The mice falling into the bell, are unable to climb up the slippery sides and can be comfortably collected on the following day. So here we see a new industry in the making.

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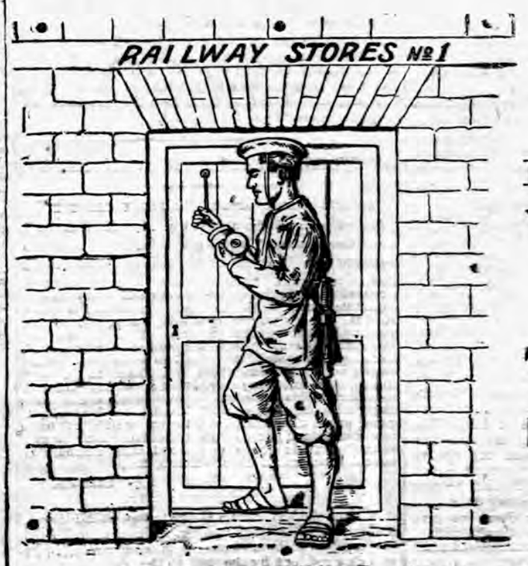


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## M. A. P. IN THE BOUDOIR.

WHETHER one looks at the works of Old Masters, of rising artists (writes "A Society Butterfly"), or of portrait painters of the only Victorian era, one can always get hints or glean ideas that may be useful in the business of costume. This year the Royal Academy winter exhibition seems devoted to the works of the late G. F. Watts, R. A., whose best pictures were painted in the fifties, sixties, and seventies. Nothing shall be said on their artistic merits; but they are certainly of interest as showing the dress of bygone days, and the youthful beauty of some well-known social leaders.

A charming picture of Lady Dorothy Nevill represents this world-famous mondaine when she was only eighteen years old. And what a pretty creature she was! The fair, fresh rather retrousse profile is tilted upwards and the soft, reddish hair waved back in full, thick bands entirely concealing the ears. The youthful sitter is represented as wearing a red gown with touches of gold—this a rather daring experiment with her bright Titian-tinted hair. And a narrow fillet of gold is twisted about the shapely head. An almost weirdly beautiful portrait of Miss Edith Villiers, now the Dowager Lady Lytton, shows a pure profile of the fairest face with deep, dreamy blue eyes, and a cloak of long, straight, pale golden hair falling about the shoulders. This was painted in 1862, when Miss Edith Villiers was twenty-one, just two years before her marriage with the late Lord Lytton. The head of Mrs. Langtry, painted in 1879, depicts the well-known actress when she was at the height of her fame as a beauty and a social celebrity. She is dressed in black, wearing the small, flat, princess bonnet of the seventies, tied under the chin with neat, short bows and ends. Her gown is dead black, with a touch of white in front, its neck cut high and straight, but without a neckband, showing the firm, rounded throat to perfection.

The portrait of Lady Dudley as Miss Rachel Gurney, painted twenty years ago, shows the sitter dressed in black, wearing baroque pearls as earrings and as a one-row necklace. A picture of the late Lady Spencer represents her in the bloom of her majestic beauty, wearing a blue dress with soft brown sleeves, some splendid pearls, and a pale pink rose fastened on the bodice of her gown. The Dowager Lady Airlie is also pictured in the zenith of early womanhood. She appeared dressed in Italian style, in a Venetian red gown, square cut, with big, puffed sleeves, wearing a necklace of large pearls, and holding in her hand a spray of purple iris. This suggests a good idea for a fancy costume. A pretty pencil sketch, dated 1850, shows Miss Virginia Pattie afterwards Lady Somers, one the most renowned beauties of the early Victorian era. These portraits of fair women prove that the dress of forty or fifty years ago made as good a framework as the frocks and frills of 1905.

A portrait of Miss Mary Fox, adopted daughter of Lady Holland, and afterwards Princess Liechtenstein, gives the picture of a child dressed in the prim yet pleasing fashion of the early fifties. She wears a white frock, red shoes, a red coral necklace and round her chubby face a close-fitting pink cap with a white frill, and tied under the chin. Another little girl, Miss Maria Cassavetti, appears in a Turkish robe of deep blue silk brodered with gold and red sash, and a drapery of the same blue silk [illegible] about the head. Real old ladies have become [illegible] but a delightful picture of Lady Frederick [illegible] shows an ideal ancestress in a soft black [illegible] white lace cap, one row of pearls, but no

[illegible]untry-house parties seem still to be the order of the day. Salmon-flashing has opened in Scotland. Weather cold, with storms, sleet, and rain.

Eleanor Duchess of Northumberland is now at Stanwick Park, her place near Darlington. This venerable peeress, born about eighty-five years ago, represents the social history of the nineteenth century, and the mind and manners of the eighteenth. She was Lady Eleanor Grosvenor, one of the nine sisters of the late Duke of Westminster, seven of whom are still alive. She married Algernon Duke of Northumberland in 1842, when he was Lord Prudhoe, and the splendid redecoration of Alnwick Castle was carried out under her guidance. Eleanor Duchess—as she is known to her friends—was a handsome woman and a masterful, and during the twenty-three years of her married life held high state in London and the country. She possesses the clear, low-measured speech which is known to Society as the Grosvenor voice, and represents the imposing but almost extinct type of an English great lady of the olden school. She had no children, and has lived her life in the exclusive circle of the Percys and Grosvenors.

Lady Mary Lygon has left England for India. She is a sister of Lord Beauchamp, and although quite young has had much experience of life at Court, in the Colonies, and in general Society. She has been in waiting on the Princess of Wales since 1895, and accompanied her on the memorable tour in the "Ophir" in 1901. When Lord Beauchamp was Governor of New South Wales, Lady Mary helped to do the honours of Government House, and even now stands high in favour with the ladies of Sydney. And since those days she has been much abroad, for English aristocrats have now become as addicted to travelling as the world-famous American globe-trotter. Lady Mary Lygon is rather small and fair, with the blue "Lygon" eyes, and a quantity of soft, brown hair. She is very musical, is a member of the "Magpie Club," and the organiser of many choral contests at Worcester. She also rides well, is fond of gardening, and does much strenuous work in aid of the poor and the unemployed.

Lady Augustus Hervey has returned to Brighton. This lady, who has for many years past held a high place in Society, began life as Miss Marianna Hodnett. She married a Mr. Banyon, became a widow, and took as her second spouse Lord Augustus Hervey, who also died after about a dozen years of wedded life. Lady Augustus's manners are charming, she has the social gift, is extremely musical, and possesses a first-rate singing voice. King Edward has always proved himself her friend; she has stayed at Sandringham, and was accorded one of the most charming apartments at Hampton Court Palace. She has several children, and her eldest son, Mr. Frederick Hervey, is next heir to the Marquisate of Bristol. Lady Augustus is small, short, and dark-haired, with a bird-like liveliness of manner. But the little lady is not wholly devoted to this world; she does much charitable work, and, like Mrs. Ronalds, gives a helping hand to young and friendless musical aspirants. Her rooms at Hampton Court are on the ground floor, with the pleasant privilege of a small private garden.

Lord and Lady Congleton have returned to London from their home in Ireland. Lady Congleton is a Scotch-woman and was Miss Elizabeth Dove of Nutshill, Renfrewshire. Her marriage took place in 1885, and since that time she has resided chiefly in Ireland, and devoted herself to her home and family. Lord Congleton is a soldier, and served with distinction in the Crimea and in the Zulu War of 1879. His father was a midshipman on the "Glasgow" at Navarino, and was the officer sent to apologise to the captain of a Russian ship which had been purposely and effectively fired into after accidentally peppering a British vessel. Now many families can boast of a Persian peeress, but such has existed in the Congleton family. A former lord was of a serious and missionary turn of mind, and, when travelling in the East in 1833, fell in love with and married the beautiful Khatoun, widow of Yoosbof Jonstantine of Sheeraz, Persia.

Mrs. Frank Mackey is now at Kirby Hall, near Melton recovering from the effects of a severe hunting accident. This lady is one of our most popular Americans, rich, handsome and emphatically a good sort. She rents a London house every season, gives luncheons and dinners, and always one smart concert. Her great achievements are in the line of outdoor sports and amusements. She is a splendid whip, drives four in hand in fine style, and even faces Piccadilly traffic in the crowded weeks of May and June. Mrs. Mackey is also a first-rate horsewoman, is said to be Lady Warwick's double when mounted, and always rents a hunting-box for the winter near Leamington or at Market Harborough. Of late she has taken to both bridge and mooring, plays well, and gives teas and dinners for the game of the moment. Her motors are many and varied, and she has one of the smartest electric broughams in London. Mr. Mackey is a well-known polo player, and spends much of his time at Ranelagh and Hurlingham.

Sir Robert and Lady Frances Gresley have returned to Drakelowe Hall, their country place in Derbyshire. Lady Frances is a daughter of Lady Bradford and sister to the Duke of Marlborough. When a girl of twenty-two she married Sir Robert Gresley, also in the twenties. Theirs has been the happiest of married lives, and their elder son is now ten years old. They are not much in London, but give many smart country-house parties during the autumn and winter. Sir Robert—who is Robin to his intimates—cares much for sport and is an excellent shot. The Gresley baronetcy is one of the oldest, and dates from 1611; and it was doubtless on this account that Sir Robert and Lady Frances Gresley were among the very few baronets and their wives honoured with an invitation to King Edward's Coronation. Drakelowe is an ancient place that received mention in Domesday Book. The house is large and creeper-covered, but lies low—hence as is supposed, its name.

## THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 9TH FEBRUARY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. If rain continues longer it will prove injurious to rabi crops.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Food-grains doing well. Rapeseed doing badly.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rapeseed requires Fine weather.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Food-grains doing well.

Beawar.—Bright no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Cotton picking general. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Unusually cool. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Bright, fair; strong cold. Cotton second picking progressing, and arrival increasing. Crop prospects generally good.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Seasonable. Cotton healthy and arrivals expected early. Food-grains doing well.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Unusually cool. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Wheat doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Unusually cool. Harvests partially damaged.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Out standing crops benefiting by fine weather.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 9TH FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—There has been a brisk fall of pressure at Cawnpore, a brisk rise in Sind and Rajputana and at Lahore, Neemuch, Ahmedabad and Sholapur and a slight rise or fall over the rest of the country. The barometer is in moderate to considerable excess of normal at most places.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Dwarka, Bombay and Ratnagiri and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperatures are in very large defect of normal in all districts except in Mysore and the Madras Presidency. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Cuddapah and the lowest 31° at Sirsa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is clear.

Rain.—A few drops of rain are reported from Colombo.

Weather continues fine.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

## "GUZERAT CUP" PIG-STICKING MEET, 1905.

The meet will be held on the 17th March and following days at Kadi near Kalol R M Ry.

The following Cups are offered for competition:—(a) "The Guzerat Cup" value about Rs. 1,000, subscribed for by residents of Guzerat. (b). "The Salmon Challenge Cup," value about Rs. 350. (c) A Cup, value about Rs. 200 presented outright to the winner of the "Salmon Cup."

The winner of the "Salmon Challenge Cup," is entitled to have his name inscribed on it, and to hold it for one year, at the end of which it must be returned to the Honorary Secretary. It is not to be taken out of India.

The above are for pig-sticking competitions. There will also be (d). The "Tally Hunt Cup, value about Rs. 200, for a Point to Point Race over about 3 miles of fair hunting country, open to gentlemen actually taking part in the Guzerat Cup competition, mounted on horses which have been ridden for this or former years Guzerat Cup or Kadir Cup provided not less than 5 Competitors start. (e). A Cup will also be offered for a Point to Point Race for Gallowayas ridden for this or former years Salmon Cup, provided there are 5 starters. Other conditions as for Tally Cup. For (a) and (d) any class of horse may be ridden. For (b), (c) and (e) competitors must ride Ponies 14-1 and under. All Ponies, except those holding C. T. C., W. I. T. C., or P. P. A. certificates, to be brought up for measurement at the Camp at an hour which will be duly notified. No allowance for shoes. Entries for the "Guzerat" and "Salmon" Cups respectively:—

Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 up to 25th February
" 25 " " 15 up to 1st March
For the Point to Point Races Post entries Rs. 15 for horses & Rs. 10 for ponies

Non-Starters pay full forfeit. Gentlemen entering for the "Guzerat Cup" should state whether they wish to take one or two chances (see Rule III). Entries will not be in time unless they reach the address of the Honorary Secretary in Kharagpore by the date named. The Committee reserve the discretion of accepting entries up to the time of drawing, on special grounds and on payment of a special fine or otherwise (Rs. 20 in the "Guzerat Cup" and Rs. 10 in the "Salmon" Competition will probably be awarded for each first spear taken; but the exact amounts will be fixed hereafter and are liable to reduction on heats of less than four Gentlemen must bring their own sleeping tents and kit. Mess tents will be found; also messing of every description, including ice and liquor, at moderate fixed rates also grass for horses and ponies. Liberal concessions are made by the Railway Companies for the conveyance of competitors and their horses at specially reduced rates. Copies of the prospectus and any further particulars may be had on application to the Honorary Secretary. At the time of sending Entries gentlemen are requested to say how many horses and ponies they intend to bring to the meet.

HARRINGTON BULKLEY,
Hon Secretary

## HIGH COURT.—FEB. 10.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJI.

Long Causes

553/01—Little and Co—N. Macleod vs The B B and C I Railway Co—Crawford B and Co

112/04—M B Chothia—Framroze Jamshed Aga vs Runchodas Tribhowandas Mody and another—Payne and Co

153/03—Tyabji D and Co—Damoderdas Vandrawandas and another vs Devidas Vundrawandas and others—Engelow B and W and Daphtary and F and Jamsetjee and R

291/04—Laksmi D and S—Parbhakar Govind Vaidya vs Premchand Roychand and Co—Edgelow G and W and N M Camia

143/01—Payne and Co—Jugmohundas Vandrawandas vs Tookersey Shamji—Daphtary and F and Edgelow G and W

Testamentary Suits,

15/01—Sorabjee and J—Bai Membaibai widow vs Canjee Waljee—Mathowjee and H.

19/01—Malvi B and M Jamnadas Bhagwandas vs Datram Jamkissen—K J Gulbarai,

23/04—Tyabjee D and Co—Chabildas Narrondas vs Bai Hurabai widow—Bicknell M and R.]

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes,

731/04—Bicknell M and R—Framji Shaparji Patuck and others vs Framji Khaiji Davar—Payne and Co—Part heard

417/04—Bhashankar K and G—The Advocate-General vs Bai Sudha alias Moognibai Madhowji and K—Part heard

365—01—Imperial and F—Thakersey Shamji and others vs The Lord Reay Mills Company Limited—Matubhay J and M and Dossat D and S—Part heard

620/01—Hiralal and D—Babuji Sadhashiv Sujit and another vs Janktibai widow—K and J Billimoria—Part heard

762-01—Mugee and D—Nanbai widow vs Jamnadas Bhagwandas—Edgelow and M

765-01—Payne and Co—Ruttonsi Morarjee vs Ranchordas Dharsey—Little and Co

771/01—Engelow G and W—Dayachand Sakulchand vs Adam Hajee Jackeria—Thakurdas and Co

53-/04—Payne and Co—Ruttonsi Moraji vs Mongibai widow—Little and Co

2-7-01—Bhagwandas M and M—Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar vs Ramanlal Gordhandas Gaggar—Payne and Co.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague Attack. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 6 | 7 | 17 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Umerkhadi and Dongri | 10 | 12 | 38 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada | 18 | 16 | 42 |
| a D Khetwadi Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi | 2 | 2 | 18 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada | 22 | 22 | 49 |
| a E Parel, Sewree and Sion | 5 | 4 | 11 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 6 | 3 | 12 |
| Water Division | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 9 | 24 |
| Total | 70 | 75 | 211 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 279,955 | 232,263 | |
| Same date last year | 80 | 53 | 117 |

SMALL-POX.

| Attacks. | Deaths. |
|---|---|
| 37 | 26 |

## HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 4th February, 1905.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Amount to be remitted during 1904-05 | £16,500,000 |
| 2 Remitted from 1st April 1904 to 4th Feb, 1905 by Council Bills | £19,304,880 |
| By Gold | nil |
| 3 Amount remitted in excess over Budget Estimate | £3,804,880 |


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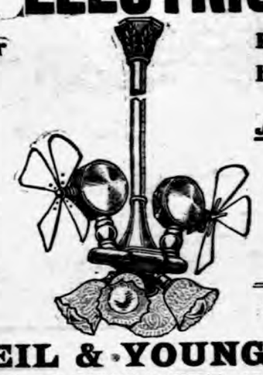
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## The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

**TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES**

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, 'the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

## THE MORAL.

Seed not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS, I REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—I tis a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c. or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

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ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES are not cheap watches in the sense used in connection with Watches that are turned out like buttons. English Watches are made in such a manner that every individual part receives the utmost care and attention and on which expert brains and hands are applied.

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Sterling Silver, Rs. 95.
18 carat Gold, ,, 350.

are superior in quality to the best productions of the world, and we offer the watches illustrated here at prices which ring them within the reach of all who appreciate

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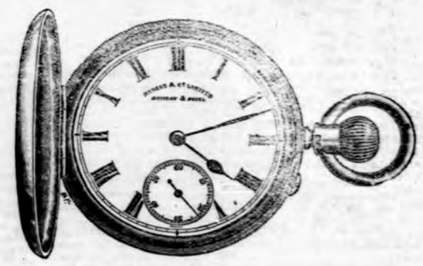

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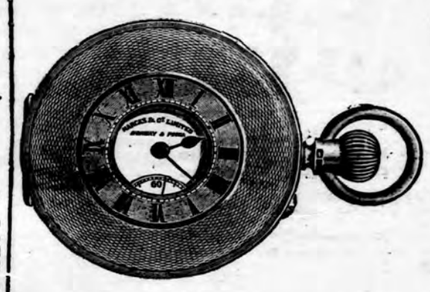

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Keyless, ¾ plate, jewelled in 10 holes, expansion balance, Brequet spring,

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Illustration showing interior of English Watch.

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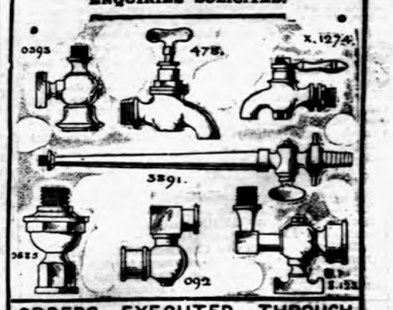

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